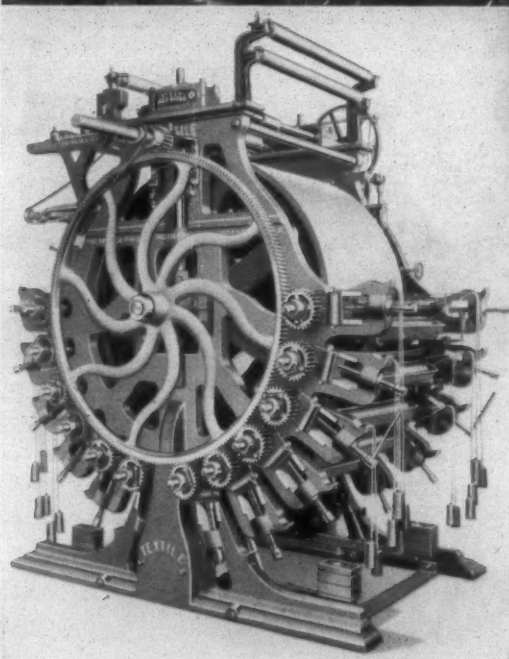
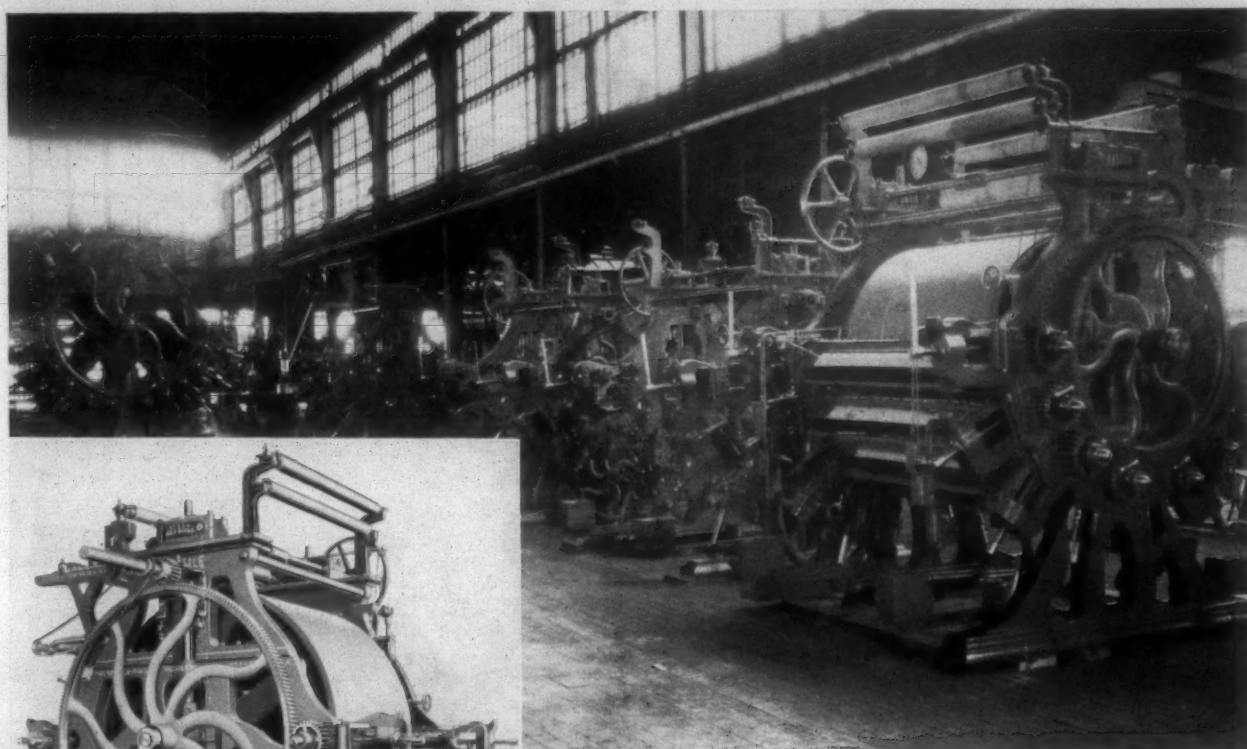


SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 39

CHARLOTTE, N. C., SEPTEMBER 25, 1930

No. 4.



12-Color Printing Machine

Does "TEXTILE" Build Printing Machines?

CERTAINLY—to any width and number of colors. The above photograph recently taken in our shop shows Printing Machines being assembled on our Erecting Floor.

Printers prefer "Textile" machines because of their operating convenience, the interchangeability of parts, plus the precision with which component parts are manufactured and assembled resulting in accurate registration being maintained at capacity speeds on long runs.

Furthermore "Textile" builds every other machine used in a Print Works. All of these machines and more are illustrated in our latest catalog entitled "Printing Machinery." We shall be glad to send you your copy. Write today.

THE TEXTILE-FINISHING MACHINERY CO.

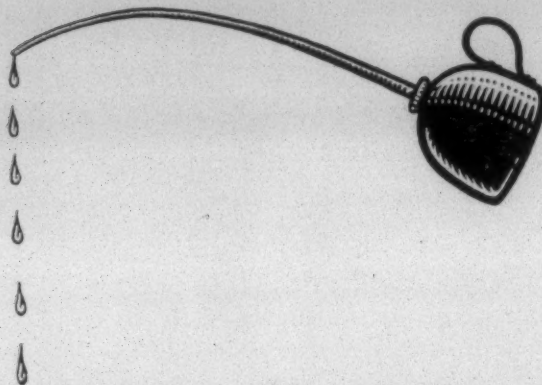
HARRIS & SIMS AVES., PROVIDENCE, R. I.

New York Office
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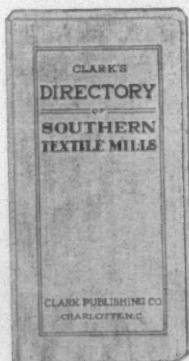
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A complete line of oils for mill lubrication

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OF SOUTHERN TEXTILE MILLS



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Current Edition: July, 1930

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Clark Publishing Co.

Charlotte, N. C.

1866 ————— 1930

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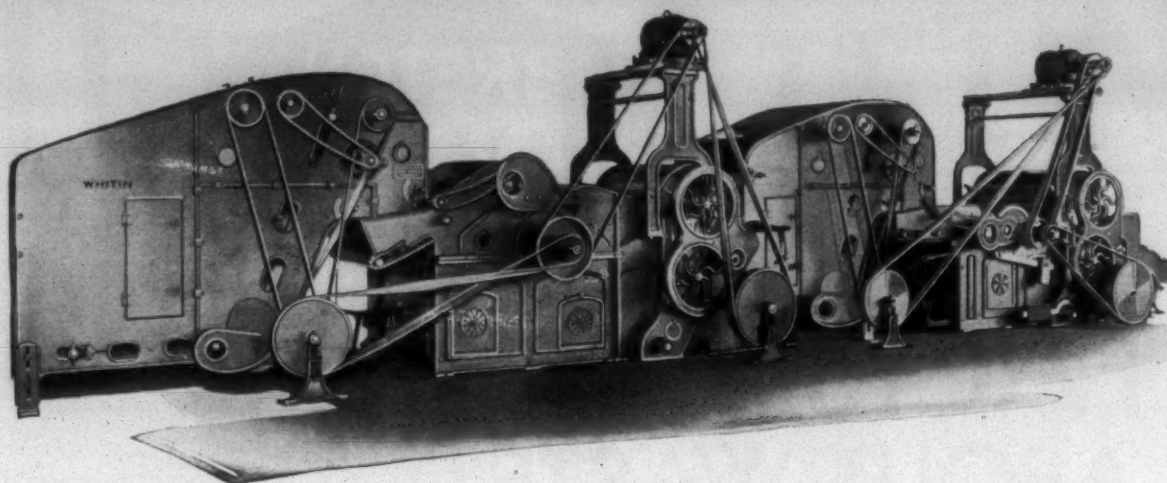
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Home Office and Factory, Worcester, Mass.

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Atlanta, Ga. (Factory)

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1. Pin Cylinders and doffers run in shrouds. These shrouds do away with the possibility of any fires starting from cotton falling down along the frame sides and winding up on the shafting. For the same reason they also prevent any undue friction.
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CHARLOTTE, N. C.

ATLANTA, GA.

BRETON MINEROL PROCESS

PATENTED

FACTS ABOUT WASTE... From Dyed Raw Stocks

(As determined in a representative cotton mill)

INVISIBLE		WITHOUT OIL	
AT PICKERS	AT CARDS		
AT PICKERS		V I S I B L E	AT CARDS

INVISIBLE		WITH OIL	
AT PICKERS	AT CARDS		
AT PICKERS		V I S I B L E	AT CARDS

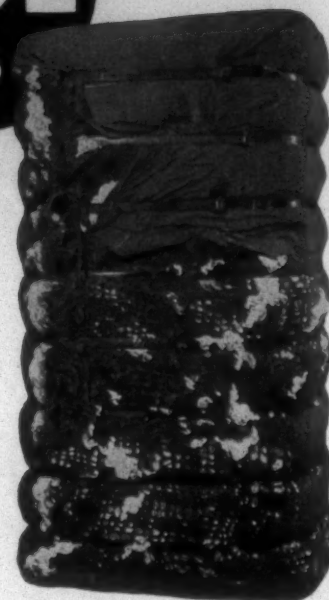
This mill manufactures from $\frac{7}{8}$ " Staple local cotton, Middling grade yarns which they subsequently weave into piece goods finished to their own account and sold under their own mark.

These figures were obtained by carrying out a special test to determine the exact advantages to them in the "Breton Minerol Process". The possibilities of other mills duplicating these results depend upon the type of cotton used, and the conditions existing in each individual mill.

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At the same time, working conditions under which the operatives work are materially improved . . . by the positive elimination of fly and lint.

(Breton Minerol E is also applied to the white cotton processed in this Mill)



BORNE SCRYMSER COMPANY

17 BATTERY PLACE, NEW YORK

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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VOL. 39

CHARLOTTE, N. C., SEPTEMBER 25, 1930

No. 4

Slashing, Weaving & Mechanical Subjects Discussed at Georgia Meeting

Meeting at Atlanta for the regular fall meeting on September 19, the Textile Operating Executives of Georgia discussed a series of questions on slashing, on weaving and on mechanical points.

Frank K. Petrea, superintendent of the Swift Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ga., was elected general chairman to succeed Frank E. Heymer and E. H. Rogers, of the Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills, Atlanta, was elected vice-chairman.

The technical discussion follows:

SLASHING DISCUSSION

Led by G. S. Elliott, New Holland, Ga.

Chairman Elliott: The first question, gentlemen, is:

"Should size be boiled? What are the results in cooking size? If you cook one hour, then two hours, then three hours, at what point are the best results secured? How long can it be cooked before deterioration sets in and the value as a softener is lost?"

I presume this is to be made out for both potato and corn starch. So whatever you are using you can answer and state what you are using.

John H. Howarth, West Point, Ga.: I will try to give you my experience and an experiment that I once made. In the first place, let me tell you that I am talking about corn starch.

I took some corn starch home and boiled it 15 minutes, 30 minutes, 45 minutes, one hour, one hour and a quarter, and on up to about two and a half hours, and then I put it in glass jars, so that I could get more of a surface to look at, putting it down flat, and I found that on the 15-minute boiling the starch was not hardly broken at all. At 30 minutes it was broken considerably more; at 45 minutes it was almost all broken up; that is, just a few of the globules in there not broken. At one hour it was what I considered in good condition to put on yarn. After I got up to about one and three-quarter hours to two or two and a half hours, it began to thicken up very much, and it was like a cornstarch pudding. I made up my mind that in boiling it two to two and a half hours you are carrying too much starch to get it through the pipes without considerable trouble. I therefore decided to boil it for one hour to one and a half hours is best. You will strike a happy medium in about one and a quarter hours. That is thick boiling starch, and thin the same way. On the other hand, though, I don't use potato starch, although I have had a little bit of experimenting with it, and the longer you boil it the thinner it

gets. I would think from what I saw that perhaps you could get away with potato starch with one-half to three-quarters of an hour boiling. Some people mix potato and corn starch. I tried that, but I could not arrive at any definite conclusion in regard to the time I should boil it, because, as I was boiling the corn starch up to a certain point, it would get a little thicker, and then the potato starch would thin, and I decided it was very poor policy to try to mix the potato and corn starch on the numbers of yarn we use, which is 17s warp.

I see that this question mentions three hours. I didn't go up to three hours because from what I saw in my experiment I didn't think it was necessary to do it because I was satisfied when I got to two and a half hours I had gone beyond the limit.

Then this question asks, "How long can it be cooked before deterioration sets in and the value as a softener is lost?" I don't think it is ever lost unless it sours. You can boil it until it gets thick enough, as long as you can handle it in the pipes. I found also on the two-hour boil one time that I had hard size spots as large as a dime, not very many, but I got considerably more than I wanted. So I believe that one hour to one and a half hours is where the best results are secured on boiling corn starch.

F. E. Heymer, Columbus, Ga.: After boiling your starch for, say, two hours, and you find that it gets a great deal thicker, do you get the same kind of penetration?

John H. Howarth, West Point, Ga.: I did not. I thinned it down in the size box a little. I put water in there and weakened it. I made three warps, and I was satisfied I didn't like it, and I thinned it down and ran the kettle out. I had more scale on the yarn. The yarn was a little rougher, it appeared to me.

F. E. Heymer, Columbus, Ga.: The thinner your starch is, the more penetration you find you get?

John H. Howarth: Yes, sir. One hour to one and a half hours is best. Every once and a while I bring something out as a test, but I am going to tell you right now that I believe the biggest part of this penetration business is all bunk because, if you could possibly penetrate that yarn thoroughly through and through, you would have just as much starch inside as you had outside, and it would be more like spaghetti, or something like that, and you could break it off. You want something that has elasticity, something that will bend around your beam. A certain amount of penetration is good, but my idea of it is that the raw thread going through the size

box, the fibre is standing up like this. When the size gets on there, you have got penetration, but I believe that if you get all of the fibres stuck down, so that it is one unit, then you have got the penetration. In other words, you have got it underneath each fibre, but if you do it so you can force it, you have, after you have filled the thread full of size, if you are not very careful, you will be apt to make it more breakable.

F. E. Heymer, Columbus, Ga.: In making these experiments did you observe whether you had more shedding with the thin or heavy starch?

John H. Howarth, West Point, Ga.: I don't know much about shedding except that one time I was over in Europe, and, when I came back, my weave room looked like a flour mill. I found out that they had increased the starch without increasing the compound. Of course there was shedding all over the room. Unless you increase your compound, the thicker your size the more shedding you would get, because it gets underneath the fibres and it is held on. What causes shedding is the sizing on the outside, which causes the yarn to chafe through the lease rods and stop motions.

Chairman Elliott: Do you boil with a closed or open coil?

John H. Howarth, West Point, Ga.: Open coil.

Chairman Elliott: It got thicker the longer you boiled it?

John H. Howarth, West Point, Ga.: Yes. In mixing up my size we put in only a certain amount of water. We put our size in the kettle, boil it. After boiling we turn in hot water up to a level, sometimes up to five gallons. I know what you are driving at in asking that question; that is, that the water from the open coil would keep reducing. I will answer that by telling you of a little incident of a man who came down there. I thought that a closed coil in a size box was a good thing. He tried to convince me, and almost did convince me, when he asked me how much water I thought went into that size box in an hour. I said "I don't know." "Would there be a pint or a quart?" "I don't know." "Say there is a quart; in ten hours you put ten quarts of water in there, and naturally you thin down your size." I started to walk out, and I happened to think, and went back and said, "You know the size box is steaming all the time, and there is evaporation going on all the time. How much do you think is the evaporation in an hour? Is it a pint or a quart?" I believe that evaporation from the size box takes care of any water that goes in from an open coil and a certain amount of evaporation from your kettle.

V. J. Thompson, Manchester, Ga.: We find that we get better results from one hour and fifteen minutes to one hour and a half than otherwise.

COOKING TEMPERATURE

Chairman Elliott: You carry it in the cooking kettle at what temperature?

V. J. Thompson, Manchester, Ga.: Two hundred and twelve.

Chairman Elliott: How about your storage kettle?

V. J. Thompson, Manchester, Ga.: We keep it 212 in the storage kettle.

Chairman Elliott: If you keep it in your storage kettle two or three hours, it is equivalent to keeping it in the cooking kettle, as far as temperature is concerned?

BOILING POINT

V. J. Thompson, Manchester, Ga.: Yes, but it is a hard matter to keep it at that.

Chairman Elliott: Does not size boil at 208 degrees?

V. J. Thompson, Manchester, Ga.: It starts to boiling at about 208.

Chairman Elliott: If you carry it in your storage kettle, say, one or two hours, after you pump it over from your cooking kettle, any temperature over 208 you maintain it at a boil and don't find it detrimental?

CLOSED COIL CAUSES TROUBLE

V. J. Thompson, Manchester, Ga.: No. We have a closed coil in the storage kettle and it gives trouble. Evaporation gets in there, and we have to blow it out, condensation.

V. J. Thompson, Manchester, Ga.: Yes; it causes it to drop.

John H. Howarth, West Point, Ga.: Do you have any trouble with baking in your kettle?

V. J. Thompson, Manchester, Ga.: No.

John H. Howarth, West Point, Ga.: I always find, if the storage kettle gets up high enough, it commences to bake.

Chairman Elliott: What is the distance between the pipes in the storage kettle? Do your boils lay on each other, or is there quite some separation between them?

V. J. Thompson, Manchester, Ga.: They are raised and separated.

Chairman Elliott: We had the same experience in our coils. The hangers inside due to the constant agitation caused the coils to get close together and it commenced to bake. Are there any other questions?

USES OPEN COIL

Frank K. Petrea, Columbus, Ga.: We use thin boiling starch. We have an open coil on our kettle. We have not temperature control on that kettle. We cook our size, boiling and cooking together, about one hour to one and a half hours. We find we get the best results from that. We carry a temperature on the kettle of 214, but we do not boil it at that temperature. It runs around an average from 204 to 210. Then we cut it down for the latter part of the cooking period, just cooking rather than boiling.

V. J. Thompson, Manchester, Ga.: Do you have an open coil on your storage kettle?

Frank K. Petrea, Columbus, Ga.: We have no storage kettle. We have open coil on the cooking kettle.

E. H. Rogers, Atlanta, Ga.: How do you manage that, while you are cooking raw starch? Where do you get your supply? Do you have more than one kettle?

Frank K. Petrea, Columbus, Ga.: Yes. Cooking in one and using out of the other.

V. J. Thompson, Manchester, Ga.: What temperature do you hold?

Frank K. Petrea, Columbus, Ga.: We try to hold it around 200.

Chairman Elliott: Are there any other questions before going to Question No. 2? If not, we will pass to Question No. 2, which is as follows:

"How often should rollers be leaded? What length of blanket do you use? What effect does the use of a longer blanket have on the yarns being sized? What effect does a shorter blanket have?"

B. E. Willingham, Atlanta, Ga.: I believe that I relead all of mine, I imagine about once a year.

E. H. Rogers, Atlanta, Ga.: How often do you inspect them?

B. E. Willingham, Atlanta, Ga.: Every two weeks we take all the blankets off and inspect them. If it shows baking on the inside, we relead them.

LENGTH OF BLANKETS

Chairman Elliott: How about the length of the blanket?

B. E. Willingham, Atlanta, Ga.: For a new blanket we use three yards. Then we take off about two yards of the old blanket, and put that on the outside. We put the old blanket where it won't be so soft.

Chairman Elliott: How long do you run your old blanket before you take it off?

B. E. Willingham, Atlanta, Ga.: We run it until it gets down to about two yards. We trim off the old blanket, and trim that down.

Chairman Elliott: With your old blanket on top of the new one you run it, say, for a week, and during that time you cut off possibly a yard by trimming, and then you take off the remaining part of the old blanket, and let the new one remain?

B. E. Willingham, Atlanta, Ga.: Yes, sir.

Chairman Elliott: You don't try to continue using your old blanket until you have cut it all off?

B. E. Willingham, Atlanta, Ga.: We cut it down and leave it until we take it off entirely.

Chairman Elliott: Have you ever experimented with a longer or shorter blanket?

B. E. Willingham, Atlanta, Ga.: A shorter blanket will tend to get hard on fine numbers. There is too much cushion, and it will leave it bunched.

Chairman Elliott: How about the net loss of one over the other? Do you find any difference?

B. E. Willingham, Atlanta, Ga.: There will be a loss of too much cushion, too much stretch. A longer blanket will give you too heavy a side.

Mr. Asbury, LaGrange, Ga.: We change the rolls about once a year. We take the roll off, and before we put the blanket on we put some little burlap on it. We paint them. We use about two and a half yards of 18-ounce blanket. We use fours yarn at times and eighteens at other times, and we have to have a blanket that will serve all purposes.

Chairman Elliott: If you used three yards of 18-ounce blanket as against four yards of 14-ounce blanket, you would have more yards and less weight, which would be a different proposition, would it not?

T. H. Moore, Columbus, Ga.: I tried 3½ yards. I changed that to 5 yards, and I found I didn't get as good results. It is hard to hold the moisture in the yarn. You get too much moisture.

LEAD ROLLERS EVERY SIX MONTHS

C. K. Cobb, Canton, Ga.: We lead our rollers every six months. If you go over that period, they begin to rust. We have an extra set of rollers for the slasher, and use them while overhauling the other set of rollers. The blanket we use is 13-inch. We found after we used a longer blanket than that that it gave us too much size. A 16-ounce blanket is what we use, as it is best adapted to our work. Of course we use iodine in our work. We find that what I have stated is best for us.

CHANGING WEIGHT OF SQUEEZE ROLLS

Chairman Elliott: Question No. 3 is as follows:

"Have you experimented with changing the weight of the squeeze rollers on size boxes? If so, what were the results? What weights are you using?"

Mr. Asbury, LaGrange, Ga.: We have 350-pound rollers on the back. Up to about four years ago we had two 350-pound rollers. We made some experiments with a heavier roller on the front, and got better results.

Question: Did you find any difference with regard to your size when you were using 350-pound rolls front and back, and changed to 550? Did you see any change in the way your size was driven into your warp?

Mr. Asbury, LaGrange: It forced it in, and made it stay on there better.

Cliff Barnes, Atlanta, Ga.: We changed to 509, and we found that we could drive with less steam.

HEAVIER ROLL GIVES BETTER PRODUCTION

F. E. Heymer, Columbus, Ga.: We made an experiment on changing the roll next to the cylinder from 350 to 450. We got what I call "better penetration." It forced the size into the yarn considerably more. The exact percentage I don't know, but it was between 1½ and 2 per cent increase of size in our yarn by changing the roll next to the cylinder. Some call it the front roll, some call it the back roll.

John H. Howarth, West Point, Ga.: How much size were you putting in before you changed—the percentage?

F. E. Heymer, Columbus, Ga.: We had about 8 different percentages. The percentage of size ran from 6½ to 14. After making a test of that, it ran between 1½ to 2 per cent more size.

POSITION OF ROLL

Chairman Elliott: Has anyone experimented with changing the position of the roll?

D. S. Cook, Opelika, Ala.: Your bushings get worn, and off center, and move towards the front of the slasher. If you push that worn bearing back on center, you won't see any size. If you let it go back, you will see size coming from under the rolls there.

D. S. Cook, Opelika, Ala.: We changed our rolls to 450 pounds, and got much better results, and an increase in the amount of size we had in the yarn of around 2 per cent.

FLAT YARN

Chairman Elliott: Has anyone been able to determine the difference between flat and round yarn? I took a sample of this so-called flat yarn the other day, and put it under a microscope, and it was not getting the starch in uniformly, and it was rough. It was not flat. If anybody has found any flat yarn, that's the main point you want to look into. That's the roller weight.

CONTROLS ON SLASHER

Question No. 4 follows:

"What benefits have you found in the use of controls on slashers? From your experience, would you recommend a full system of controls or a more limited use than a complete installation calls for?"

Cliff Barnes, Atlanta, Ga.: We found we had warp that was not drying. After it was cut off, it would turn back in. We discarded it.

Chairman Elliott: Did you have a complete set on both cylinders and size box?

Cliff Barnes, Atlanta, Ga.: No, just on the two cylinders.

V. J. Thompson, Manchester, Ga.: We have controls all the way around, size boxes and kettles and get pretty good results.

Chairman Elliott: Did you make a test for moisture content before you put controls in?

V. J. Thompson, Manchester, Ga.: Yes. The variations when we were trying to control it by hand, ran high. Maybe it would vary four or five degrees, with control it varies about 1 to 2 per cent.

DETERMINING MOISTURE IN WARP

John H. Howarth, West Point, Ga.: How do you arrive at the moisture in that warp, when taken off of the slasher, and then when it is woven out?

V. J. Thompson, Manchester, Ga.: We start a beam on the slasher, and get the yarn off of that, and then when the beam is closed, we get the yarn off of that.

John W. Howarth, West Point, Ga.: A man might

(Continued on Page 11)

Sales Representatives Who are to Attend Textile Exposition



L. L. NAKASHIAN
Industrial Drives, Inc.



J. A. IVEY
Mathieson Alkali Works



R. B. MORELAND
Merrow Machine Co.



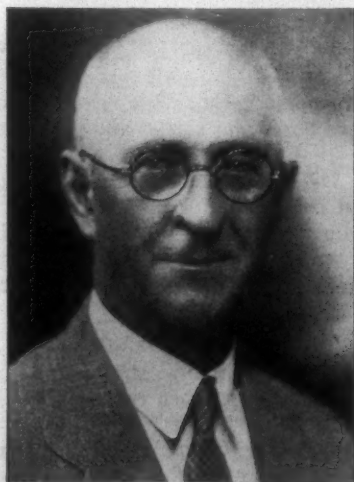
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WM. P. VAUGHAN
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WILLIAM D. WHITTAKER
R. I. Warp Stop Equipment Co.



GEO. H. GILLIGAN
U. S. Ring Traveler Co.

What You Will See at The Exposition

Publication of advance descriptions of exhibits to be shown at the Ninth Textile Exposition at Greenville, S. C., October 20-25, begun last week, are continued herewith. Others are to appear from week to week—Editor.

Clemson College Textile Department will maintain an exhibit and Director H. H. Willis extends a cordial invitation to all chemists, dyers, executives, and other mill men to visit the Clemson booth. Among the features of the exhibit will be a large display of rayon and synthetic yarn materials in all stages, from the crude cellulose to the printed or dyed and finished goods. Also featuring the exhibit will be what is probably the largest and most diversified collection of dyestuffs color cards ever offered for reference in the South.

There will also be a display of hydrogen ion concentration determination, or PH control apparatus of various types. Several attendants will be present to explain and discuss the manipulation and applications of each type of equipment. Visitors will be invited to make any inquiries they may wish.

An additional exhibit, which will be of considerable interest, is a display of modern textile materials from all parts of the world, which will form the background for the other features.

Detroit Graphite Company, Detroit, Mich., will have a very attractively decorated booth displaying their standard brands which cover practically every industrial need. The booth number is 201 and is the first booth on the right hand side of the second floor. Hext M. Perry, division manager, of the Southern division, T. M. Bailey, sales agent, of the Greenville office, Hugh Black, sales agent, Greensboro, N. C., and Frank Hughes of Greenville office will be in attendance at the booth.

The Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Division, Passaic, N. J., will have Booth Nos. A-31, 32 and 33, on the annex floor.

They propose to display especially an exhibit of rubber covered rolls such as are used by the textile industry, rubber lined tanks for dyes where the solution is slightly acid, rubber lined steel pipe and fittings, which is used for conveying acid and alkaline solutions, as well as a complete line of mechanical rubber goods such as belting, hose, etc., used by the textile industry.

The representatives in charge will be E. H. Olney, from the Birmingham office. There will also be in attendance their Birmingham manager, E. A. Hamilton, and one of the Birmingham traveling representatives, and H. Snyder, manager roll department.

Continental Diamond Fibre Company, Newark, Del., will show all types of Diamond fibre receptacles, trucks, boxes, barrels and baskets used by the textile manufacturers. They will also show various moulded Celoron Phenolic parts also used by textile manufacturers.

They will also give some attention to Celoron silent gears and to the special parts machined from Dilecto laminated phenolic material and Diamond vulcanized fibre.

C. L. Simmons will be in charge of the booth.

Acme Steel Company, Atlanta, Ga., will exhibit a complete line of steel bale tie band, box strapping and steel specialties for reinforcing all kinds of shipping containers.

Representatives who will attend are: Frank H. Webb, vice-president and manager, Atlanta, Ga.; Frank G. German, North Carolina representative; W. H. Duane, South Carolina representative; Carl J. Sharp, assistant general sales manager, Chicago.

McLeod Companies, Greensboro, N. C., will have their booth in space No. 233 on the second floor of the main building.

The McLeod Companies are as follows: McLeod Leather & Belting Co., Greensboro, N. C.; Odell Mill Supply Company, Greensboro, N. C.; Greenville Textile Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; Atlanta Textile Supply Co., Atlanta, Ga.

The officials in attendance at their booth will be as follows: W. T. McLeod, president McLeod Leather & Belting Co.; R. W. Wallace, manager Odell Mill Supply Co.; D. R. Dickson, manager Greenville Textile Supply Co.; R. B. Dorman, manager Atlanta Textile Supply Co. Also the various traveling salesmen for these companies.

The firms whose goods will be displayed are as follows: McLeod Leather & Belting Co., Greensboro, N. C.; Standard Crayon Co., Danvers, Mass.; Bowen-Hunter Bobbin Co., East Corinth, Vt.; Frank E. Paige & Co., Boston, Mass.; T. B. Wood's Sons Co., Chambersburg, Pa.; The

Fairbanks Co., 393 Lafayette St., New York, N. Y.; L. H. Gilmer Co., Tacony, Philadelphia, Pa.; Dana S. Courtney Co., Chicopee, Mass.; Swan-Finch Oil Corp., 120 Lister Ave., Newark, N. J.; The Fibre Specialty Co., Kennett Square, Pa.; Vermont Spool & Bobbin Co., Burlington, Vt.; Century Electric Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Taplet Mfg. Co., New York, N. Y.; R. & J. Dick Co., Passaic, N. J.; Latrobe Tool Co., Latrobe, Pa.; The Transmission Ball Bearing Co., Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.

Lestershire Spool & Mfg. Co., Johnson City, N. Y., expect to exhibit a high speed warper used in connection with a Lestershire creel and Lestershire fibre head spools, pulling the yarn over the heads of the spools. In addition to this they will exhibit the different types of fibre head spools which they manufacture.

They expect to have in attendance H. D. Clinton, president; L. E. Wooten, vice-president, and L. R. Clinton, treasurer.

Parks-Cramer Company, Fitchburg, Mass., will show an application of the automatic ventilation control used in conjunction with automatic humidity control and humidifiers, to obtain a completeness of air conditioning.

The exhibit will be rounded out with a complete line of humidifying devices and automatic regulators illustrating the recent developments in all devices. Their booth is No. 127.

In attendance at the show will be the following: W. B. Hodge, W. H. Burnham, J. F. Porter, O. G. Culpepper, H. B. Rogers, J. R. Henderson.

Watson-Williams Mfg. Co., Millbury, Mass., in Booth No. 113 will display a board showing their various products including shuttles, heddles, heddle frames, hand cards, stripper cards, and dog brushes. They will display some of their special tension shuttles with chromium plated pads for weaving on automatic or plain looms, rayons, silks, worsteds, and fine cottons. They will also have on exhibition a special accelerating automatic clutch which can be used very economically on power driven spinning frames.

They expect the following to be in attendance at their booth: Watler C. Watson, president; Wilbur L. Watson, treasurer; Clifton E. Watson, general manager; Hubert J. Watson, assistant manager; Philip L. Spencer, superintendent; Donald R. Scott, office manager; George F. Bahan, Southern representative; Lewis Nakashian, who will have charge of the automatic clutch division.

Charlotte Leather Belting Company, Charlotte, N. C., expect to show rolls of Charlotte belting and also a variety of leather strapping.

The representatives who will be in attendance are R. M. Pindell, Jr., W. H. Fortson, Russell A. Singleton, George L. Abbott, and Fred R. Cochrane. The number of their booth is A-22 and 23, first floor annex.

Taylor-Colquitt Co., Spartanburg, S. C., will show models and photographs to give concrete suggestions as to how creosoted material may be adapted to a variety of structural uses.

In addition, the exhibit will show how timber is given a preservative creosote treatment at the Taylor-Colquitt Company plant. Photographs of the equipment for impregnating material under high pressure with creosote oil and thereby rendering it immune to decay will be shown interested visitors, as will sawed sections of treated timber showing the complete penetration of sapwood structures obtained by the process of treatment.

Representatives in attendance will include A. B. Taylor, president, W. P. Conyers, vice-president; John F. Renfro, secretary; M. P. Brown, assistant sales manager, and Dan Ravenel, Jr., engineer.

U S Bobbin & Shuttle Company is planning an exhibit of unusual interest for exhibitors and guests. The exhibit itself, at Booth No. 238, on the second floor will approximate as far as possible a comprehensive display of U S Bobbin & Shuttle Company products for which the concern is so well regarded. Particular emphasis is to be given to the more recent developments initiated by the company in design and manufacture of bobbins, spools, and shuttles.

It will be impossible to show the complete line of U S products, but every attempt will be made to give the visitors at Greenville a first hand knowledge of the strides forward which have been made by the company's research and engineering departments.

(Continued on Page 28)

Sales Representatives Who are to Attend Textile Exposition



W. L. Iliff
Hyatt Roller Bearing Co.



Geo. H. Wooley, Jr.
Hyatt Roller Bearing Co.



Jas. McCabe
Consolidated
Ashcraft-Hancock Co.



Brent Wiley
Westinghouse Electric
& Mfg. Co.



R. S. Kerr
Kerr-Thompson Co.
Representing Economy
Engineering Co.



Wendell White
Eberhard Faber Pencil Co.



Francis L. Hill
Platt's Metallic Card
Clothing Co.



G. R. Tomkins
Square D Co.



M. A. Gordy
United States Electric Tool
Co.



C. L. Speake
Westinghouse Electric
& Mfg. Co.



Wm. B. Walker
Firth-Smith Co.



F. U. Naughton, Jr.
Hyatt Roller Bearing Co.



John Gelzer
Westinghouse Electric
& Mfg. Co.



Tom Riley
Eberhard Faber Pencil Co.



T. B. Martin
Square D Co.



Cantey Alexander
Corn Products Refining Co.

Slashing, Weaving and Mechanical Questions Discussed at Georgia Meeting

(Continued from Page 7)

carry 7 per cent moisture in a warp or 8 or 9, and if he takes that warp into the weave room, where he has got 10, the outside would be 10. If he put 10 in on the slasher, and carried it in the weave room where it is 7, it won't be long until it is 7. It is bound to take up the percent of moisture in the room to that extent. We have controls on our size boxes and kettles, some on cylinders. Our weaver can tell you better about the cylinders, but there is a great difference in whether you are running 2400 ends on your cylinders or 6,000 like we do sometimes.

H. L. Pruitt, Lanett, Ala.: We try to keep the same number of ends. We run 5,000 ends all the time, and find it pretty good. We register the yards and steam on the cylinders and the size.

V. J. Thompson, Manchester, Ga.: We have 2360 ends on 14s yarn up to 5,000. We vary the speed. Our temperature is the same on the cylinders all the time. If we put on a large set, we cut the speed down.

John H. Howarth, West Point, Ga.: The reason we can do that we have got 14 slashers. Where he has got this control, he can handle it like he wants to with the same number of ends. That's why he has got the same number of ends.

D. D. McAllister, Gainesville, Ga.: The chief benefit from controls is that we can find how much steam we have under the temperature of our cylinders at all times. We know exactly, every kettle of size we make, at what temperature this was made, and how long it was cooked. In the morning I can tell how long each kettle of size has cooked at night, and the same thing is true of the size box. I think it is very important for us to know how hot our size is being used. We have full controls on all our slashers from the cooking kettle to the size box, and they have been very successful. We don't have any trouble with keeping it regulated. We don't have 2 per cent variation in our size box.

E. H. Rogers, Atlanta, Ga.: Where are your dials placed? Where is that record made from?

D. D. McAllister, Gainesville, Ga.: From the cooking kettle, from the storage kettle, from the cylinders, and from the size box. We run nothing below 40s as a rule, and we have made from 640 ends in a warp up to 7200, and we find it equally successful in all kinds of warp. If you run 700 or 800 ends, you don't put near as much speed on your cylinders. If we run 3500 to 4,000 ends, we have to put a great deal more steam on it, say 15 pounds, but when we run it up, we don't have any trouble, when we get it up there. The only variation we find is the dial down stairs, where we have one in position where the vibration of the mill shakes it. We like the controls.

Chairman Elliott: Do you maintain a constant speed and vary your steam?

VARY STEAM PRESSURE WITH NUMBER OF ENDS

D. D. McAllister, Gainesville, Ga.: No sir. The heavier sets we run slower. We run slashers with a variation from 22 yards a minute to 60 yards a minute.

Chairman Elliott: You vary your steam pressure according to the number of ends you have?

D. D. McAllister, Gainesville, Ga.: Yes. Of course the same set of yarn at high speed will require more steam to drive it.

CONSTANT TEMPERATURE—VARYING SPEED

Chairman Elliott: Most of us, who have these controls, try to maintain a constant temperature and vary

the speed, where there is no excessive difference in either the number of yarn or number of ends. In the case of Mr. Howarth, where you have one slasher, and a great number of ends on it naturally, when you get that slasher set for a given temperature and speed, it is better, but where there is approximately the same number of ends, it is best possibly to maintain a constant temperature and change the speed and keep your percentage the same.

Chairman Elliott: Do you have controls on your big cylinders in your size box?

D. D. McAllister, Gainesville, Ga.: Yes sir. The controls, that go to the two cylinders, are under one control. I think that moisture content is about like your yarn. The benefits of its are just imagination. In the first place no mill I know of is able to determine that accurately, very few at least. As he says, as that yarn from the time of the slashing until you take it out in the cloth room, is constantly changing in moisture content. When it is in process of manufacture, the moisture content is being changed every hour. Some of you may have humidifiers where you store your warps. Some have not, but the fact remains, whenever you put a warp out to store it, it changes, and when you put it in the weave room, you re-humidify it. If you leave too much moisture in there, it will probably mildew.

Chairman Elliott: How much working range have you in there?

D. D. McAllister, Gainesville, Ga.: I have never scratched a set in my life.

Chairman Elliott: Did you ever have any too wet?

D. D. McAllister, Gainesville, Ga.: Just a few.

PERCENTAGE OF MOISTURE

Mr. Howarth: Speaking of moisture, somebody can tell you that he puts in 9 per cent moisture. I have tried that. The only way I have got a test is to cut the yarn out, and seal it up, and get it to the laboratory. If you get 9 per cent and over, you have a chance of mildewed warp, especially in a rainy season. We try to keep ours along about 7 per cent. From 5 to 8 per cent I think is a good safe place to be.

Chairman Elliott: If you have around 4 per cent moisture when it leaves the slasher, a certain amount of gain takes place, and it leaves a working margin between 4 and 8 per cent. I cannot see any difference in a warp run at 5 per cent and one at 8 per cent. It takes on the humidity of whatever room it is in, and so long as it is not too wet or baked, I don't think one or two per cent make any difference.

ADVANTAGES OF AUTOMATIC-CONTROLS

C. K. Cobb, Canton, Ga.: Automatic controls on the sizes boxes are advantageous, if the temperature of the size is kept well below the boiling point. It is probably impossible to keep the temperature in the box higher than 208 or 209 degrees, and, if the size is run at this temperature, any control is unnecessary, for that temperature requires the admission of a maximum amount of steam. On the other hand, if it is thought best to keep the temperature of the size box around 190 degrees, there is no question that automatic control is desirable.

Automatic control, which regulates the temperature of the surface of the slasher drum, is probably a good thing, for, if the proper temperature to be maintained for a set of warps having definite number of ends is once established, so that the yarn contains the proper amount of moisture, it is a fairly easy matter to keep the yarn coming from the slasher at a uniform moisture content. However, we do not have a control at this place, but try and

judge the temperature by the steam pressure and the feel of the yarn.

Chairman Elliott: Do you have any size boxes to boil over?

C. K. Cobb, Canton, Ga.: Yes. We also had it with the automatic control. When it is boiling too hard, we cut it off a little.

Chairman Elliott: When your size changes its level, does that change the amount of flow?

C. K. Cobb, Canton, Ga.: We don't have any changes in level at all.

John H. Howarth, West Point, Ga.: Don't you find, say once in a great while, hard size spots?

C. K. Cobb, Canton, Ga.: We have less of it without automatic control than we had with it.

Mr. Williams: I believe, if you are going to get uniform size, you have to have controls on the slashers. I am so sold on them that I believe that they are just as important for uniform sizing as a steam gauge is for a boiler.

METHODS OF CONTROL

Question: What is it that regulates the control?

Answer: When our power goes off, the valve closes. We have opposite control from what this gentleman has.

Chairman Elliott: It is possible to get a direct acting and an opposite acting valve. When the air goes off, it goes off with it.

V. J. Thompson, Manchester, Ga.: We have a valve away from the slasher. We have two valves, one opposite the other.

BENEFITS IN WEAVE ROOM

Question: What benefit do you get in the weave room, where you have control on the slasher? Have you made any test of results before you put on the control and afterwards, and how much benefit you got?

Chairman Elliott: We made 400 or 500 different tests of percentage of regain or size without control and with it. We found that with the control our percentage of regain is much more uniform than without it. Then, if your regain is of any value at all, it would react directly on your weave room. We do know that our sizing is much more uniform in the warp with the controls than without.

John H. Howarth, West Point, Ga.: We find also that the yarn is strengthened.

LESS END BREAKAGE

D. D. McAllister, Gainesville, Ga.: I am running a mill on 60s and 70s, and we had a lot of breakage. We ran our slashers very slow, which we had to do on that kind of yarn, and we used an average of about 5,000 ends in a warp, which necessitated slow speed. We did eventually go after our end breakage very strong, and one of the things we did was to equip the slashers with automatic controls, and set them up to the right temperature and keep them there, and we did cut our end breakage down probably 60 per cent. Now those instances were not responsible for cutting down all of the breakage because we did lots of other things. We did things all over the mill at the same time. The instrument might not have cut out any at all. If we would assume that a man could make a uniform piece of yarn just like that without the instrument, then the instrument didn't do any good. Mr. Powell and I, when we were coming down here this morning, were talking about shuttles for instance, and what kind of material you ought to make shuttles of. I said "Mr. Powell, it don't make any difference what kind of equipment you have got; you have got to have somebody to run." The same thing is true about the controls. I believe too that it helped us to

cut down our warp breakage. I don't know what per cent.

Chairman Elliott: You don't have any trouble in keeping your controls adjusted?

D. D. McAllister, Gainesville, Ga.: No. We have no trouble.

Frank K. Petrea, Columbus, Ga.: If a man wanted to put in a partial installation, what part of the installation would you recommend?

D. D. McAllister, Gainesville, Ga.: I would prefer them on the size box first, and the kettles next.

NUMBER OF LEASE RODS

Chairman Elliott: Question No. 5 is:

"Do you run one lease rod between the various beams in the slasher creel, or do you use more? If more, describe use and benefits."

T. H. Moore, Columbus, Ga.: We run lease rods between the various beams.

Chairman Elliott: Have you ever tried more lease rods than you have beams?

T. H. Moore, Columbus, Ga.: No sir.

John H. Howarth, West Point, Ga.: That means back of the slasher?

Chairman Elliott: Yes.

E. H. Rogers, Atlanta, Ga.: I think that means that you have a certain number of lease rods in the back, and to support them you must have more lease rods in front.

Chairman Elliott: The question is, if you have 3 beams, do you use 8 lease rods, or do you use 9 or 10 lease rods?

E. H. Rogers, Atlanta, Ga.: Reduce it to 3 beams. You would only use 2 lease rods for 3 beams ordinarily. Could you use 3 more, 3 of those supporting the threads of the yarn, that comes from one particular beam?

F. E. Heymer, Columbus, Ga.: Do you derive any advantage from doing it?

E. H. Rogers, Atlanta, Ga.: Yes. It is quite possible, where you are running a lot of ends to a beam, two of those ends might go through stuck together. It separates them better. Why would they not stick together on the same beam as well as on different beams?

Chairman Elliott: The more lease rods you have in there, the better chance you have for the ends popping.

E. H. Rogers, Atlanta, Ga.: That's possible, but, taking that tension from your slasher creels, naturally the yarn crawls a little bit more than it used to, and there is a greater tendency for adjacent threads from the same beam to be stuck together.

D. D. McAllister, Gainesville, Ga.: What is the proper number of ends to put on a warp?

G. W. Murphy, Columbus, Ga.: Replying to that question I will state, that we have the same number of lease rods as we do beams.

A Member: I have never used any additional lease rods, but I have taken rods out through the size box, and separated it about six or eight inches, and I find I get a better circulation of yarn when it strikes the lease rod. Instead of coming right up to the lease rod, and probably stretching or breaking the yarn, it will probably open up.

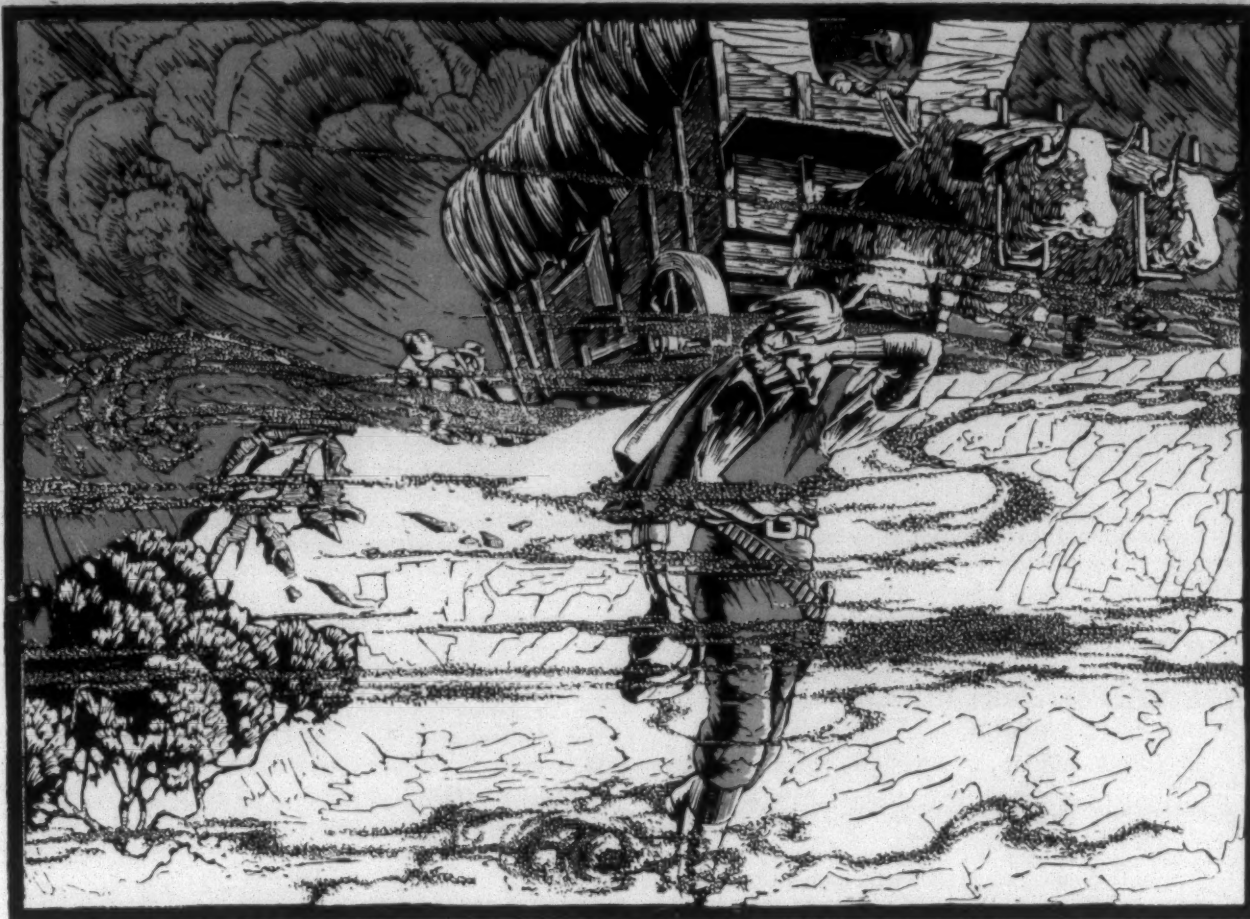
MOISTURE CONTENT OF SIZED YARN

Chairman Elliott: Question No. 6, is:

"What percentage of moisture content do you find best in sized yarn for best results in weaving? In what manner do you test it, and how often?"

Mr. Cooper, Atlanta, Ga.: We made some tests lately, and made those tests as simultaneously as possible on

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EARLY AMERICAN PIONEERS

A GREAT nation is today a monument to the endurance and dauntless courage of American pioneers who braved the dangers of a wilderness, savages, wild animals, sickness, starvation, severe cold . . . depending solely on their rifles for protection and on their own efforts for food. Often there was nothing to eat in a whole settlement. Many died of starvation, exposure and Indian outrages. Without roads or trails, the pioneers crossed swamps, plains, rivers and high, rugged mountains . . . on horseback and ox wagon! By their own toil they cleared the unbroken forests, erected their cabins, tilled the uncultivated soil, provided themselves with food and clothing . . . threatened with the ever-present menace of Indian massacres. Eventually they built schools, churches and cities, and founded the first democratic government!

Twentieth century civilization is a far cry from the pioneer life of hardships. Today, radios send the human voice to the ends of the earth. At astonishing speeds, steamships and aeroplanes cross oceans, and trains and automobiles traverse continents. Cities have their skyscrapers, talking moving pictures, electrical conveniences, telephones, telegraph and innumerable kinds of factories. These marvels are triumphs of the Machine Age.

Machinery has been the means of bringing the world into close touch, has largely eliminated drudgery and severe labor, has raised the standards of living, and has brought untold wealth to industry. The textile industry, especially,

has been quick to realize the economy and efficiency of machines for mass production.

If your mill is still cleaning bobbins by hand, you are wasting time, labor and money.

The Termaco machine for cleaning roving bobbins has paid for itself in the average installation within twelve months. Its swift cleaning of thousands of bobbins a day saves labor and speeds up production by eliminating waits for bobbins. Staple is not cut and all waste is saved and used . . . without reworking. Bobbins are not split in cleaning, and last indefinitely.

The Utsman machines clean filling bobbins rapidly and efficiently . . . without split ends.

The Type K machine for cleaning both plain and automatic loom bobbins and certain kinds of warp bobbins will clean 60,000 a day.

Write for complete information about these remarkable machines and how they cut production costs. In writing, state whether you are interested in cleaning roving or filling bobbins, and if possible, send a sample of the particular bobbin you have in mind. If you are interested also in motor-driven machine, give full details, including voltage, phase and cycle of your current.

THE TERRELL MACHINE COMPANY, INCORPORATED
Charlotte, N. C.

(General Supply Co., Danielson, Conn., representatives for New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Canada.)

PERSONAL NEWS

C. H. Lockman has resigned as superintendent of the Henrietta Mills No. 2, Caroleen, N. C.

W. A. Spencer has accepted the position of superintendent of the Henrietta Mills No. 2, Caroleen, N. C.

G. R. Russell, from Albemarle, N. C., has become overseer carding at the Smithfield Cotton Mills, Smithfield, N. C.

A. C. Atkinson, superintendent of the Rockfish Mills, Clayton, N. C., is able to be back at work again after undergoing a serious operation.

J. O. Brown has been promoted from second hand to overseer weaving at the Autauga Cotton Mills, Prattville, N. C.

W. D. Stillwell has resigned as overseer carding at the Aragon-Baldwin Mills, Whitmire, S. C., and will be located at Mount Holly, N. C., for some time, where he plans to take an extended rest.

E. M. Holt has been transferred from the superintendency of Erwin Mills No. 1, West Durham, N. C., to a similar position at Mill No. 4, where he succeeds W. P. Ward, who resigned as reported last week.

Thomas A. Marlow, of Charlotte, Southern representative of L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc., is undergoing treatment at the Charlotte Sanatorium and is expected to remain there for about two weeks.

James T. Young, formerly of the American Finishing Company, Memphis, Tenn., and prior to that was connected with the Bradford Dyeing Association at Bradford, R. I., has assumed his new duties as overseer of dyeing and finishing departments at the Gossett Mills, Anderson, S. C.

C. N. Poore, who for many years has been manager of the Louisville Cotton Mills, Louisville, Ky., but who recently resigned that position, is now representing the American Yarn and Processing Company in the Louisville territory.

In publishing last week a photograph of Louis P. Batson, of Greenville, it was inadvertently stated that he represented the U. S. Bobbin and Shuttle Company. Mr. Batson had been for some time the Southern representative for that company, but recently resigned and is now conducting a machinery and supply business of his own.

J. L. Rhinehardt, who has been general overseer of spinning at the Loray plant, Manville-Jenckes Company, has resigned that position to become superintendent of the Phenix Mills, Kings Mountain, N. C. Mr. Rhinehardt has been very active in civic and religious affairs in Gastonia and is well known in that community.

M. R. Harden, who recently resigned as superintendent of the Delgado Mills, Wilmington, N. C., has accepted the position of superintendent of the Erwin Mills No. 1, West Durham, N. C. Mr. Harden, a graduate of the Textile School, N. C. State College, Class of 1920, has been superintendent of the Delgado plant for the past 4 years. He will assume his new duties October 1.

Official announcement has just been made by the board of directors of the election of P. T. Phillips, president of the American Textile Co., of Pawtucket, to the presidency of the Shambow Shuttle Company, of Woonsocket, R. I. Mr. Phillips, widely known in textile circles, suc-

ceeds Ralph L. Greene who recently resigned as head of the Woonsocket corporation.

Mr. Phillips will continue to serve as president of the American Textile Company, a corporation of which he has the active management.

Marcus J. Offers, of Woonsocket, continues as secretary and treasurer of the Shambow Shuttle Company.

R. H. Whitehead, hosiery manufacturer, of Burlington, N. C., and W. E. White, secretary and treasurer of the Travora Manufacturing Company, at Graham, and R. A. Maynard, treasurer of the Grace Hosiery Mills, Inc., Burlington, were elected president, vice-president and secretary, respectively, of the Burlington Country Club, at a meeting of the directors several days ago.

W. H. May, president of the May Hosiery Mills, Inc., Burlington, N. C., purchased the three-story building occupied by the Phipps Hardware Company, on North Elm street, Greensboro, for \$61,500. This property is located on the original Wright property, about 50 south of the O'Henry Hotel, and it is right in what will be, in a few years the center of the retail business district of Greensboro.

Master Mechanics Meeting

Plans have been completed for the meeting of the Master Mechanics Division of the Southern Textile Association at Greensboro, N. C., on October 3. The meeting is to be held at the Assembly Hall at the Proximity Manufacturing Company.

W. G. Young, chairman of the Division, who will preside at the meeting, will be glad to have members submit questions for discussion at the meeting.

One of the features of the session will be an address on the "Life and Efficiency of Mazda Lamps," by G. E. Parks, illuminating engineer. Those who attend will also be privileged to inspect the large power plant system of the Proximity Mills and other units of the Cone group.

3,729,683 Bales Are Ginned

Washington, Sept. 23.—Cotton of the growth of 1930 ginned prior to September 16 was announced today by the Census Bureau to have aggregated 3,729,683 running bales excluding linters.

Prior to that date last year 3,351,613 bales, or 23.0 per cent, of the total crop had been ginned and in 1928 ginnings totalled 2,500,781 bales, or 17.5 per cent, of that year's crop. In the record crop year of 1926 ginnings to September 16 totalled 2,509,103 bales, or 14.1 per cent, of the total crop.

The ginnings by States were: Alabama, 346,803; Arizona, 10,431; Arkansas, 78,131; California, 2,019; Florida, 31,971; Georgia, 595,897; Louisiana, 280,885; Mississippi, 246,793; Missouri, 12,968; New Mexico, 3,815; North Carolina, 32,425; Oklahoma, 60,364; South Carolina, 179,879; Tennessee, 7,020; Texas, 1,842,126; all other States, 156.

Durham's Hosiery Mills Optimistic

Durham, N. C.—Hosiery manufacturers of this city are more optimistic now than they have been for a long time. Demand, they say, is picking up right along. Not all mills are yet able to operate full time, but the increase in business is so pronounced as to give indication of complete operation in the course of a few weeks.

EVERYBODY'S BUSINESS

By Floyd Parsons

The Past and the Future

GOOD news is coming to the fore. Confidence is returning. Mediocre managements are fast being eliminated. Brains are having their inning, and close attention is being given to the important job of saving time, effort and material.

These are the kind of days that prove genius and disclose versatility in executives. It is in times like the present that success is won by challenging conventions, discarding a great deal of orthodoxy and going into the wilderness for new truths and convictions.

Most vital at present is a viewpoint that renders it easy for the individual to quickly change his ideas and practices. We are moving with lightning speed. New things come overnight. A few years ago we were satisfied if our automobile would merely run. Each ride was an adventure. Tandem bicycles were still in style. Polar exploratory parties considered themselves lucky if they could cover ten miles of Arctic waste in a day.

It is hardly more than a step back to the time when one-fifth of the patients in hospitals died and few recovered from surgical operations. Four or more sick people were placed in the same bed, wounds were cauterized with boiling oil, little was known of germs or infection, women in childbirth were bounced and shaken to hasten labor, the insane were publicly exhibited, and plagues like smallpox were accepted as God's show of displeasure for human sins.

Because of a lack of artificial refrigeration all butchering was done in cold weather, and a loss of 20 per cent of the meat through spoilage was accepted as a matter of course. People who went to sea were beyond human call. Almost all dwellings were one-family houses.

The production of a newspaper was a leisurely process that depended upon personalities and the vigorous expression of the editors' opinions. Type was laboriously set by hand and news came by courier and by sailing ships. George Washington had been President nearly a year before the complete count of votes had been finally finished.

A short time ago the telephone was regarded by country people as merely an expensive toy for city folks to use. Today a progressive farmer may pick up the phone in his own home and immediately have access to more than 30,000,000 telephones in 24 countries. The number of dwelling units in the form of apartments exceeds that of private homes. The radio spreads over the ocean as well as the earth. About 280 operators are needed in the New York offices of the Radio Corporation of America to receive and transmit messages, and the average ocean greyhound handles more than 1,000 radiograms on a single trip, exclusive of press despatches and weather reports.

Radio has brought a saving of hundreds of thousands of hours to world shipping which would otherwise have been delayed by darkness and fog. It permits the airplane pilot to fly a positive course with absolute certainty, and enables us to send photographs across the ocean via air. Almost before we know it we will have a world-wide exchange of radio broadcasting programs and sight will come to join sound, making faces as well as voices familiar throughout the earth.

And talking of photographs, it took eight hours to make a single one in the early days. Now we can produce 10,000 in a second. With automatic devices like

the printer telegraph which uses electrical impulses to project the touch of a typist to type bars either near at hand or a thousand miles away, there appears to be no insurmountable obstacle in the way of issuing a master newspaper in one city and transmitting it by wire and air, page by page, to a thousand newspaper offices, there to be reproduced and quickly printed.

Fact has supplanted superstition and science has succeeded where alchemy failed. The sledge has given way to the airplane and the prairie schooner has stepped aside for the Pullman. Arctic aviators cover more ground in an hour than sledgers could traverse in a month.

Motion is everywhere. Half of all the buildings in the United States that stood in 1900 have been torn down. Fine old mansions have become boarding houses. The automobile has carried people through beautiful communities and has developed a public taste for new and artistic homes. Landlords have discovered that they must either modernize their old buildings or tear them down. Twelve million buildings right now are in need of modernization, and when this movement gets under way in real earnest, it will take up most of the slack in the building trade.

Churches, schools and museums are being housed in skyscrapers. One well-known church in New York is now stowed away in the center of a 16-story apartment building. Penthouse palaces are appearing on the tops of our high structures. The same roofs that were covered with tanks and chimneys have become the most sought-after space in apartment-house life. The tenants of these roof homes look out upon gold, silver and crystal-capped towers. People are buying cubic footage in the air in preference to square footage on the ground.

Soon there will not be a high roof unoccupied. Nowhere else can the urban dweller find such a superior setting. Here is sunlight unrestricted, while at night the view includes the sparkle of millions of lights. Fantastic gardens can be made to order, even though the earth for them must be raised hundreds of feet in the air.

Huge institutions of from 1,000 to 3,000 rooms, fully equipped with amazing automatic devices, are taking the places of the famous hotels of yesterday. In the most modern of these great caravanseries are rooms that have been treated with sound-absorbent ceilings and panels and a thermal system that supplies a perfect variety of manufactured weather. The oppressive heat of summer and the arid indoor atmosphere of winter, that has transformed our noses into humidifying plants, have been robbed of their terrors.

The fact is we are just entering an era of refrigeration development that will completely upset life and industry. Meat marketing faces a revolution. The perishable food business is to be put on ice. Meals are to be sold in packages. Many buildings will be windowless, and a considerable part of our waterless sub-zero ice will be manufactured from the carbon-dioxide now pouring forth as useless waste out of many oil and gas wells.

Foods quickly frozen at temperatures 50 below zero will make it possible to store foods in times of plenty against times of scarcity. These products may be thawed later and cooked without loss of their original color and flavor.

New discoveries in the manufacture and use of cold

(Continued on Page 23)

Slashing, Weaving and Mechanical Questions Discussed at Georgia Meeting

(Continued from Page 12)

both slashers. We took them to the laboratory as quickly as we could, and got 11 per cent moisture. That's considerable moisture. We don't have any mildewed warps. The more moisture you can weave in in the slasher room, the better running work you get. Our average was about 11 per cent in four tests after it leaves the slasher.

Chairman Elliott: That's not a warp set in your weave room?

Mr. Cooper, Atlanta, Ga.: No sir; right off of the slasher.

Chairman Elliott: Heavy sley or light sley?

Mr. Cooper, Atlanta, Ga.: 48 sley.

F. E. Heymer, Columbus, Ga.: Did you make a test of weight, when it comes off, and when it stays in the room a while, and re-weigh it then to see whether it had the same amount of moisture?

Mr. Cooper, Atlanta, Ga.: Necessarily it would not have as much moisture after it leaves the room. You lose part of your moisture on the outside of the room.

F. E. Heymer, Columbus, Ga.: Have you no idea what percentage you have, when you get it on the loom?

Mr. Cooper, Atlanta, Ga.: No sir.

MILDEW AND NUMBER OF ENDS

Chairman Elliott: The question of mildew will boil itself down to the greater number of ends you put on your warp beam. If you have 3500 ends, it will mildew easier than with 1800 ends with the same moisture content because there is no breathing space in there.

Chairman Elliott: Is there anyone in the room, that has jumped his average percentage three or four per cent, and see whether it is favorable or unfavorable?

D. S. Cook, Opelika, Ala.: We jumped it, when we put our control on, about 3 per cent. Our average is between 6 and 7 per cent, and runs anywhere from 3 to 6 or 7, after we put controls on.

SLACK SELVAGES ON SLASHERS

Chairman Elliott: Question No. 7, is:

"Have you had difficulty with slack selvages on slashers? What have you done to correct this trouble?"

Mr. Cooper, Atlanta, Ga.: We had a little trouble with one slasher, and we did find one of our slashers out of line. We lined up the journal of that slasher, and had no more trouble.

Chairman Elliott: You were having loose selvages on one side?

Mr. Cooper, Atlanta, Ga.: We had a tight side. Of course that made it slack on the other.

CAUSES OF SLACK SELVAGE

Cliff Barnes, Atlanta, Ga.: We had some slack selvages on some wide sheeting. We thought it was a loom trouble, and we worried around with that for several weeks, and couldn't get it stopped. Finally we went to combing around the slashers, and lined up everything but we found the slasher on putting the cushion on for some cause or another got more cloth on one side than on the other. After we got that corrected, and put it on there evenly across, we got it stopped.

John H. Howarth, West Point, Ga.: We had considerable trouble with that. We got our slashers all lined up, and that didn't correct it. We really decided that one of our troubles was that our warper drums were worn on the edges, so that there was a space between the head of the beam and the warper drum. It would pile up on the beam a little. When the weaver got it, he got slack

threads on selvages running. We threw out all of our warpers, and put in high speed warpers, using nothing but patented beams. We found a few of these heads at the warp. That piled higher on one side than the other, and that gave a weaving trouble. We fixed those beams, trued them up, and didn't have any trouble after they were trued up. It has made a wonderful difference. When we had the iron head, in spite of anything we could do, even if we got them all straight, they varied between the heads about a quarter of an inch, and if you got a beam a quarter of an inch wider than it was intended to be, we got loose selvages every time.

STRETCH ON SLASHERS

Chairman Elliott: Question No. 8, is:

"Please determine the amount of stretch you get on slashers, and report."

Mr. Asbury, LaGrange, Ga.: We made a test this last week on 11½s yarn, and got 1½ per cent stretch. We use tension device on our slashers. It is a positive driven slasher?

Mr. Cooper, Atlanta, Ga.: We made three tests on one slasher, 11½s yarn, making osnabergs. We had a gain of 115 yards on one, 103 yards on another, and 105 yards on another. We made a net gain of 124.6 yards on a 10,000-yard set, a gain of 1.246 per cent.

Another test we made on a positive driven slasher, two-cylinder slasher, 20s yarn, and got a gain there of .37 per cent.

A Member: I made a test on two warps. On one I got a gain of 2.27, and on the other one 1.61.

Chairman Elliott: Ours average about 1.62. The greatest was 1.85, and the smallest was 1.02. That's the result of actual tests.

Mr. Rogers brought out a point with regard to making these tests, which I think is very good. Tell us about the difference in the distances of the beams.

DIFFERENCE IN DISTANCE OF BEAM

E. H. Rogers, Atlanta, Ga.: In measuring the beam, I think it was stated that the measuring device was put on the bottom of the loom beam. I doubted the accuracy of that because one beam might be tight and the other slack, and the one that was slack of course would allow this instrument to be varied to a certain extent, and give you an inaccurate reading. It strikes me when we first started experimenting with that stretch a year or so ago, we found that we were having considerably over 2 per cent. We changed the gear until we actually had a slip of the cylinder under the yarn, and then, when we found that condition we went the other way until the mark of the cylinder and the yarn practically corresponded, turning around, and we decided that was the point to stop.

Chairman Elliott: That completes our questions on slashing.

WEAVING DISCUSSION

(Led by Frank K. Petrea, Columbus, Ga.)

Chairman Petrea: We will just start out with our first question, following Mr. Elliott's discussion of slashing. The first question is:

"What is a correct method of loom inspection? By whom, how often, and method of checking?"

C. K. Cobb, Canton, Ga.: The loom fixer checks those looms every two weeks. The head loom fixer gets over the looms, and keeps the loom fixer's notes he has to check up on them.

H. L. Pruitt, Lanett, Ala.: I give the second hands a written order that I want to inspect certain loom parts that week. They look over that part of the loom, and

report them to the loom fixer. He corrects those, and reports to the second hands that they have been fixed. Then, it comes to me. As often as we get to it, we get some one thing about the loom inspected and fixed. In that way we inspect everything about the loom as often as we get to it. Sometimes one thing takes longer than another. For instance, shuttle fixing takes a lot of time and of course as we go along with our shuttles we try to keep up with them. If a shuttle is put on we require them to put on new pickers every time they put on new shuttles. However, we inspect them like every other part of the loom.

INSPECTION METHODS

G. S. Elliott, New Holland, Ga.: We have our looms inspected every day by two girls, who take flashlights, and go over looking for imperfections in the cloth. Then our head fixers are constantly going over them. If they find a loom out of fix, after they fix it they file a ticket, and these tickets accumulate from week to week, and at the end of the month are checked. We figure that as long as a loom makes perfect cloth, let it alone. If it makes imperfect cloth, then we go over it and see what is needed.

G. W. Murphy, Columbus, Ga.: The looms are checked up by the overseers once a week. When defects are found, the loom fixers fix them, and make notes of them, which come to the office and are filed.

E. J. Barry, Columbus, Ga.: I insist on a very good inspection of the warps. At that time you get a better loom inspection than at any other time. I know it is an awful nice thing to have the loom fixers make these inspections, but between observation on the part of myself and by the second hands and by the loom fixer, all looking for imperfections help us to make these inspections efficient with information coming from all sources.

Chairman Petrea: Our warps run out about the same in about two weeks, and we make a general inspection of those looms. Each time a new warp is placed on a loom, it is given a general inspection at that time.

LOOM STOPS

Chairman Petrea: The next question is:

"What percentage of loom stops are due to poor preparation? What are some of the causes?"

John H. Howarth, West Point, Ga.: I would like to know how far back are you going with that? I think the best thing to do is to go back to the cotton field and let's get the cotton right.

We ran a test to determine loom stops on some wide sheeting. Mr. Pruitt, what was the principal cause of those breaks?

Mr. Pruitt: We got 110 stops per hour in all, and I would say that about 50 per cent were caused from knots.

CAUSES OF LOOM STOPS

Mr. Howarth: That's a very hard weave, too, gentleman. You would get roving, that will perhaps be cut just a little, get it through the spinning, and make a poor weave. You get double roving, sometimes thick ends, knots, and the like, and I would not want to say the percentage due to any one cause. I am not prepared to answer that exactly. A lot of breakage is caused by poor preparation on the slasher, but the percentage can only be determined by some man actually going back and counting them, and determining causes, and figuring out the percentage. I should say that 30 per cent of it would come from causes, that are foreign to the weave room. I am only making an estimate from what I know of this last test we made. I would say 30 per cent of it would come from knots and gouts, bunches, loose ends, and the

like. I think that sometimes our yarn is not quite so good as you might have it, but if it is slashed well, and dressed well, you can weave it well. A good many times the man in charge of weaving gets into a little snarl, and he has a tendency to look back to the carding or spinning, or something like that, where he might help himself a little by remedying his slashing. I find that gouts, knots, bunches, and loose ends are the biggest part of the cause. Sometimes you have to run your whip roll so high that it will snap off there, but getting over all those causes I believe that 30 per cent of the causes will be from poor preparation.

Mr. Cooper, Atlanta, Ga.: We found from a series of tests, and an averaging of these tests, that 81 per cent of all loom stops were caused from poor yarn preparation. 19 per cent of the loom stops were caused from some mechanical cause. They were stops for some mechanical purpose. 19 per cent was caused from that, and 81 per cent caused from gouts, knots, and weak yarn. In making those tests, when we came to a loom, that had an excessive amounts of stops, we thought that what we might consider first was weak yarn. In guarding against this we found we cut those knots down.

G. S. Elliott, New Holland, Ga.: If you reset a loom that is stopping, its stops are not so numerous; would not that be termed as a mechanical cause of stopping—improper setting of the loom—and not poor preparation? If you know a loom is perfectly set in all respects, you are all right, but, if not, it is rather a difficult proposition to get at and decide.

Chairman Petrea: The next question is:

"How should selvages on plain broadcloth be drawn?"

E. J. Barry, Columbus, Ga.: On our broadcloth we have had a lot of trouble with selvages. I find the best remedy was the old fashioned 24 ends drawn being creel- ed with the outside clearance, where the opposite was not. Then put a 3-inch strip of sandpaper on each edge of the steel roll. I have seen a good many go through that way.

LOOSE ENDS IN WARP

Chairman Petrea: The next question is:

"What is the best method for keeping loose ends in the warp; rather than winding around the warp or hanging over the arch of the loom?"

Cliff Barnes, Atlanta, Ga.: If you have got to have loose ends, let them go across, and add them in the sel- vage.

F. E. Heymer, Columbus, Ga.: If you keep your warp wind in working condition, and see that everything is checked every day, then I believe your warpers will do good work. The warper hands should see that they have the right number of ends. I have had some trouble with loose ends, and that is where I find the main trouble is on the warp. The way I overcome it is that I make every man check his ends before he starts, and the most satis- factory way, is to put your ends around the beam. I have seen it stretched over the arch of the loom. The weaver has to wind it up, and that takes time. Winding it around the beam, you can run it three or four days, and it will probably run a long time before you cut it off, but that is waste and expensive waste.

E. J. Barry, Columbus, Ga.: Of course the first warp has to be drawn in by hand or with the drawing machine. If that warp is correct, then it is up to the weave room for the future warps on that particular wind. If all the ends are not in proper place, you are bound to have trouble with loose ends.

The next thing is tying a warp on the loom—there is
(Continued on Page 27)

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

The Treasurers of Unions

We note with much interest the following newspaper dispatch:

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 15.—A warning against racketeers who are seeking "to creep into the labor movement to gain control of the treasuries" was sounded at the opening session of the Illinois State Federation of Labor convention here Monday.

Now we have an element that is attempting to get into labor organizations with the insidious intention of taking over the treasuries of your organization. Organized labor is now passing through the most dangerous condition it has ever known."

These statements made openly in a Federation of Labor meeting coincide with those which we have made in the past.

We have always recognized the right of the mill operatives of the South to form or join unions, but we have urged them to see that the fees and dues which they pay are placed in the hands of a treasurer of their own selection and that even with a treasurer of their own selection their funds should be safeguarded by specifying that no check against their account be valid unless signed by the treasurer and one other man also selected by the local members.

In the fall of 1920 and the spring of 1921, Thomas F. McMahon and his gang secured many union members in the Charlotte, Concord and Kannapolis section under the pledge that when a strike occurred the members of the union would be paid \$7 per week from the accumulated funds.

It is estimated that McMahon and his United Textile Workers collected more than \$200,000 from union members prior to the 1921 strike, but to this day nobody knows what became of the funds except the amount which McMahon and his gang spent while living in luxury at Charlotte hotels.

When the strike came the union members ex-

pected to receive the \$7 per week but all they got was advice upon how to beg for funds and food.

One union at China Grove went to law to obtain their supposedly accumulated funds, but found that they had paid them to a treasurer who was one of the organizers and the courts held that they had lost all claim upon their money.

Mill employees at Greensboro, Danville and other points who are now listening to the same "slickers" who operated at Charlotte should take heed of the fact that the McMahon gang has been unable to show any strength this year in the Charlotte-Concord-Kannapolis section.

The mill operatives in that section have had their experience and are still wondering what became of the dues and fees they paid prior to the 1921 strike.

Out in Illinois the Federation of Labor has issued a warning about union treasurers. The mill people who join the unions should heed that warning by electing their own treasurers and fixing it so that no check upon their funds can be paid unless signed by two men.

This editorial will cause the union organizers, from the North, to rave because the one thing they most desire is to get their hands upon the initiation fees and dues paid in by Southern members.

Cause for Optimism

Writing in his own paper, the Daily News Record, Harry Reimer said this week:

Big buying of print cloths developed in the cotton gray good market at the close of the week, with active bidding for goods for forward contracts. The buying was started by some of the largest printers who came into the market to get whatever was available, particularly for spot and nearby, on the basis of the prices which had been prevailing earlier in the week. It is interesting that among the important buyers, were some who had kept pretty well out of the market throughout the period of betterment during the past five weeks and who came in anxious for goods, and bidding to buy at one-half cent a yard advance over the low prices that prevailed at the middle of August. Further advances resulted from this bidding, at the end of last week.

Coincident with the renewed print cloth activity, came the advance in percale prices. This was not altogether unexpected, because it had been generally felt that the percale prices were too low to continue long—and the higher gray cloth market necessarily forced percales up.

The Hunter Mfg. & Commission Co., also said in their weekly letter:

Our sales show a gain of more than 25 per cent over the previous week, bringing them to the same level as sales for the first week in September. Sales of print cloths and sheetings, by themselves, were the largest since the middle of last December.

(Continued on Page 19)

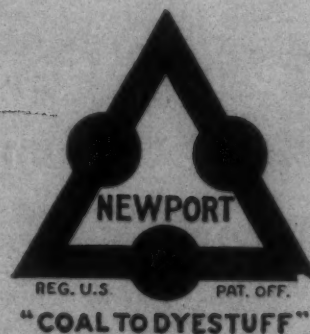
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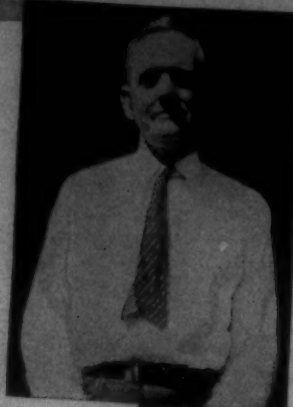
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May 16, 1930



Mr. J. B. Walker, Lubricating Engineer
Greenwood, South Carolina

Dear Sir:

It might interest you to know of the wonderful success we have had with your 906 grease for the lubrication of our Calendar Rolls in the finishing plant. If you recall in March of last year you made the original application of this grease in our plant and on one journal in particular. A block of grease weighing approximately twelve pounds was applied to the journal, and this block of grease is still there.

No other lubrication of any nature has been used nor has any grease been added to the journal and there is sufficient grease in my estimation to furnish lubrication for the remainder of the year. This in my opinion is out of the ordinary as this grease has already been in use about fourteen months and I am sure that this block will last at least six months longer.

Yours very truly,

L. M. Misenheimer
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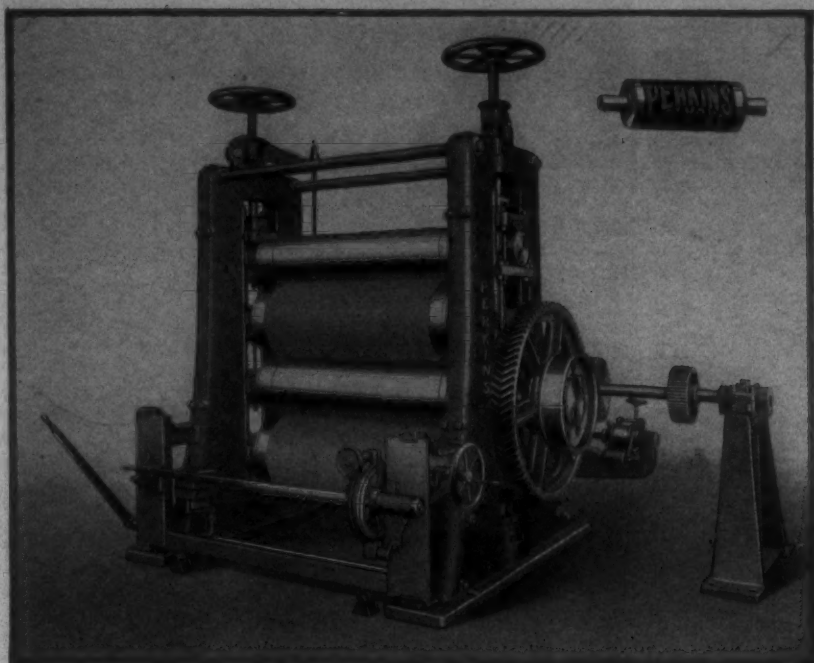
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The volume of business coming to mills is in excess of their present production and with the probability of the elimination of night work next year, there is the possibility that the filling of the vacuum which has been created during recent months will require more goods than mills can produce.

About the saddest thing in the life of a mill manager is to find his mill sold ahead at low prices when a demand comes which offers him ample business at very profitable prices.

The time has come to stiffen prices and to refuse to be sold too far ahead.

Use of Cloth Stationery Increasing

We are very much pleased at the manner in which the use of cloth stationery is increasing.

The American Cotton Manufacturers Association, the Southern Textile Association and the Cotton-Textile Institute have adopted it for all of their letters.

C. W. Allison, manager of the General Equipment Company, of Charlotte, Southern agents for Page Protection Fence, has been very active in promoting the use of cloth stationery.

The Arabol Manufacturing Company, of New York and its subsidiary the Amid Duron Company have enthusiastically adopted it.

Cloth stationery costs very little more than paper stationery and its use is justified by its durability, its freedom from tearing and the ease with which typewriter errors can be erased.

We will be pleased to have for publication the names of others who have adopted cloth stationery.

The Washburn Printing Company, 18 West Fourth Street, Charlotte, N. C., will be pleased to quote prices to those who are interested.

Further Fall in Textile Prices Unlikely

A recent statement of the Babson Statistical Organization reads as follows:

"Textile prices appear to well discount bearish factors and a further important decline is improbable," said F. Gardiner Perry, director of research, Babson Statistical Organization, at the 17th annual national business conference here.

"On the other hand," he declared, "a sharp upward movement does not appear to be an immediate prospect. Pressure from hedge selling may bring new lows in raw cotton during the next few weeks, but much depends on crop progress."

Goods sold now will be sold, in our opinion, at the bottom and the more goods sold at the bottom the longer will be the period before the mill can show a profit.

We agree with Babson also that the bottom on cotton is not far off, in fact, we have already

predicted that the low point on cotton would be reached before October 15th.

When cotton advances, many mills which have been waiting for the last one-eighth of a cent, will have again missed a great opportunity.

The bulls make some money and the bears make some money, but the hogs never make any."

Don't wait for the exact bottom. Don't be a hog.

Death of Former Cotton King

The death of Daniel J. Sully marked the passing of a historic figure in the cotton market.

The older men in the industry always refer to 1903 as "the Sully year," for it was in that year that Mr. Sully ran his famous bull campaign.

Mr. Sully made \$3,000,000 by the purchase and sale of 200,000 bales in the spring of 1903 and lost in the following year in a falling market. The same year he went into bankruptcy for approximately \$3,000,000 and the reverberations were heard throughout the nation's markets.

Big Crops Melt Away

In his column in the Daily News Record, Joseph Wild, the economist says:

A delightful word is *milieu*, meaning the center of things, environment. In the cotton milieu we encounter our 1900-1930 cotton proverb: "Stick to cotton when 12 cents or below and it will stick to you." Posters to this effect should be circulated from Worth Street to Texas. Among the catalogued proverbs in print we find: "Big crops melt away." There is a reason—the price.

Better Business From India

Any depression in cotton manufacturing in England is always reflected to some extent in the United States and we are therefore interested in the prospective revival of England's cotton goods trade with India and we note with interest the following statement:

Best news for British cotton manufacturers heard in a long time has been received at Manchester in a cable from Calcutta that after nearly five months of picketing the native dealers are again free to deliver goods, it is stated in a Central News Service cable from Manchester. Further details are lacking. It is not presumed in Great Britain that the Indian boycott has been removed, but it is believed that a great deal of progress has been made in that direction.

Another Central News cable from Calcutta states that the government is appealing for financial aid for cultivators of jute to tide them over the present crisis. Bengal holds practically a world monopoly of jute and the country is said to face a loss of \$175,000,000 on account of the collapse in the market for this staple.

The jute trade of India is made possible by the fact that we have practically no tariff on jute or jute products and permit it to undersell cotton goods in this country.

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MILL NEWS ITEMS

BELTON, S. C.—The output of the See Wee Manufacturing Company, of Belton, will be increased from 500 to 750 dozen children's dresses per week, 35 additional machines having just been installed, according to W. C. Williamson, owner. The plant was necessary to keep up with orders.

HEMP, N. C.—The Pinehurst Silk Mills, of this place, which have been operated by Thomas Taylor Lucas as president, have been taken over by J. Spencer Love, well known mill man of Burlington, N. C., and W. J. Carter and J. R. Copeland, also of Burlington. A new charter, under the same of Pinehurst Silk Mills, Inc., has been granted the new owners. The mill operates 168 looms on silk and rayon fancies.

AUSTIN, TEXAS.—Renewal of a permit to do business in Texas has been granted to the Consolidated Textile Corporation of New York by the secretary of State. The permit allows the corporation to manufacture cotton fabrics, which is being done at Bonham, Tex. Ike D. White, of Austin, is named as agent of the firm.

DANVILLE, VA.—Dan City Silk Mill here announced this week that it will immediately install machinery in a new unit for the preparation of yarn for shuttles. This work was previously done at a Northern factory. Thirty-five employees will be added to the payroll.

Decision to install the unit here followed action by the city council to provide a lower power rate. These mills have been in operation on a day and night shift for three years.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—The Southern Bleachery and Print Works, Inc., representing a merger of the Southern Bleachery and Piedmont Print Works, has been chartered under the laws of Delaware, capital stock being listed at \$2,350,000.

Decision to merge the companies and to purchase the equipment of the Rockland Finishing Company, Garnersville, N. Y., was reached some weeks ago, as previously reported.

BURLINGTON, N. C.—The Graham Hosiery Mills, Inc., equipped with 70-latch needle knitting machines for the manufacture of fancy half hose, which closed down several months ago on account of a slow market and financial troubles, may start up again within the next ten days, it is said, as soon as reorganization plans can be definitely completed. A. B. Owens, hosiery manufacturer of Gibsonville, four miles north of Burlington, is interested in the new project, with J. E. Black, former president, secretary-treasurer manager, it is understood.

STATESVILLE, N. C.—According to an announcement made, Paul Stevens of Burlington, N. C., recently appointed receiver of the Gagner Manufacturing Company of this place is liquidating the affairs of this company after all of the warp has been run out. Henry Gagner, president, was recently killed accidentally. Included in the equipment of the plant are eight 2,600-hook fine index jacquards, twelve 72-inch pick-and-pick 4x4 looms, twenty-four 66-inch 5x1 looms with Gem heads and twenty 1,200-hook coarse index jacquards.

MILL NEWS ITEMS

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C. — Chatham Manufacturing Company, wool and wool mixed blankets, will start immediately the enlargement of its main plant, through the construction of two additional stories, it is announced. It is estimated that the work will cost between \$10,000 and \$12,000 and an additional sum will be expended for machinery.

Officials of the company said the expansion program was necessitated by need of additional space for the manufacturing department.

GREENVILLE, S. C. — Organization of the American Shirt Company in this city for manufacturing work shirts, operations to begin October 1, with fifty persons employed, and installation of twenty additional machines in the local plant of the Piedmont Shirt Company was announced by Sheppard Saltzman, president of the latter company, who will head the new concern. This will be the first "work shirt" factory to be established in South Carolina, and the material for the products will be purchased largely from local textile plants. The new concern has been incorporated by Mr. Saltzman and Joe Vigodsky of Newberry with a capital stock of \$10,500. Initial production of the plant will be around 5,000 shirts per week.

RUTHERFORDTON, N. C. — The cotton mills of Rutherfordton and Spindale are now beginning to run on full time after several months of curtailing. The Grace Mills at Rutherfordton are now getting underway for full time work after being shut down for some weeks. This plant employs about 200 persons when running full time.

Other mills that are beginning to operate full time are the Cleghorn Mills, the big Spencer Corporation, and Elmore Mills at Spindale.

The Spinners' Processing Company of Spindale, is running full time. This plant has been operating much more regularly than some of the other mills. The Stonecutter Mills, also of Spindale, are getting under way for full time operation.

ANNISTON, ALA. — The announcement by the Acme Weaving Mills, Inc., of a \$75,000 expansion program is regarded here as indicative of a general increase in building and industrial activity. The Ogletree Construction Company has taken the contract to enlarge the plant.

Anniston officials state that they have orders on hand that will consume their entire output for the remainder of this year.

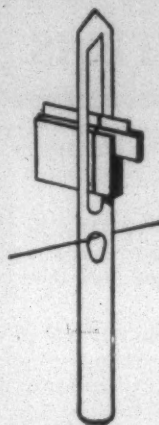
The new expansion program will care for the placement of 60 additional machines for weaving fine tapestries and upholstering, the sole product of the concern since January 1 of this year. There are 19 machines in operation at present. The new building will be of fire-proof construction throughout and will be one-story saw-tooth type. It will provide 6,500 square feet of additional floor space.

LANDRUM, S. C. — Through his attorney, L. G. Southard, J. N. Cudd, president, purchased the properties of the bankrupt Blue Ridge Manufacturing Company at Landrum for \$6,300. Value of the properties had been estimated at approximately \$30,000.

A damask mill, a hosiery mill and a number of workers' cottages made up the properties bought for Mr. Cudd

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A thread breaks—the Drop Wire falls to the electrified bar—a contact is made and the loom stops immediately. Such is the efficient and economic performance of the



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**BOIL-OFF OILS
SOLUBLE OILS
DYBOL
RAYON SIZE**

MILL NEWS ITEMS

at the sale, conducted by J. J. Cudd, who was appointed trustee of the firm after it had gone into bankruptcy last December.

The company had suspended operations early in December. It had been in financial straits for three years, having been involved in the failure of the Bank of Landrum.

The amount realized by the sale of the physical properties will not, it is believed, satisfy the claims of creditors of the company. The firm had capitalization of \$150,000 and had been operated for some time by Roland Lee.

The two mills purchased are of brick construction. One, the hosiery mill, is two stories in height and has 160 knitting machines. The damask mill has 32 looms.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—Machinery is now being installed in Renfrew Mills at Travelers Rest which will be converted exclusively into a finishing plant, officials of the Brandon Corporation, of which Renfrew is a part, announced. The new machinery is being put in at a cost of \$40,000 and will ready for use in two weeks, it is thought.

The 200 looms that were formerly used at Renfrew are being removed to other units of the Brandon Corporation.

No spinning has ever been done at Renfrew. It has been used only as a weaving and finishing plant. Now the weaving is being eliminated and finishing work will be carried on exclusively.

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—Operation on a full-time basis will be undertaken immediately by the Yarn Corporation of America, processors of rayon yarns and manufacturers

of warps, in its plant near Spartanburg. The plant has been closed down for the last two weeks while alterations and repairs were made to the buildings.

It is probable that in two or three weeks a night shift will be required, officials said. The increased operating schedule follows a growth in business which developed in the last few weeks, according to Bernard Heller, plant manager.

Obituary

J. L. DOGGETT

Union, S. C.—Funeral services were held from the home Monday afternoon for J. L. Doggett, 55, who died suddenly Sunday while sitting in a chair at his residence here.

Mr. Doggett, who for many years had held a responsible position with the Union-Buffalo Mills Company of this city, is survived by his wife and two brothers, W. F. Doggett, superintendent of a mill at Cowpens, and J. A. Doggett, of Tarboro, N. C.

Enka Weekly Output Exceeds 140,000

Enka, N. C.—The last of the 72 large spinning machines operating at the plant of the American Enka Corporation here was started up a few days ago. There are now 2,300 persons employed at the plant, it was announced this week by officials.

More than 140,000 pounds of rayon are being produced weekly at the plant. The plant buildings, which occupy 75 acres of the corporation's 2,100 acres, are of such a size that, when in the future the need arises, machinery can be installed to double the present capacity of the plant.

The corporation is building now a structure for business firms that will house the Enka post office, a general mercantile store, barber shop, drug store and beauty parlor.

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ECONOMY BALER CO., DEPT. ☐ ANN ARBOR, MICH., U.S.A.

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1000 Woodside Bldg.

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**DOUBLING
MEASURING
WINDING
STAMPING
TRADEMARKING
CALENDER
ROLLING**

Everybody's Business

(Continued from Page 15)

will likely surpass in importance during the next few years all the developments that will take place in the field of heat. Solid carbon-dioxide, usually spoken of as dry ice, is opening up many new avenues for food distribution, especially in the ice cream business.

This waterless ice, which produces a temperature of more than 100 degrees below zero, now forms the basis of a new and growing industry. As the costs go down, the uses will multiply. In the beginning, coke was used to produce the dry ice, and it was possible to get nearly a ton of ice from a ton of coke. Now with improved electrical processes the price curve is tending steadily downward. Even selling at \$130 a ton, this carbon dioxide ice is able to compete successfully with ordinary ice—solid water—at \$4 per ton.

Carbon-dioxide is one of the three costless raw materials—the other two being air and water. It is produced in vast quantities by combustion chemical processes, fermentation and decay. The manufacturers of alcohol produce as much carbon-dioxide as they do alcohol. The lime companies produce more carbon-dioxide than they do lime. The 1,200 million tons of coal burned in the world each year release more than four billion tons of carbon-dioxide gas.

The future of this waterless ice will likely be greater than anyone now imagines. It has already been stored in quantity for a period of months. It may find a use in household refrigerators, and is already being employed in industry where there is need for low temperatures. By merely substituting solid carbon-dioxide for water ice in the delivery of large quantities of ice cream, the size of the truck may be cut in half, thereby saving two hours of time and four dollars' worth of gasoline and oil each day on a 60-mile delivery route. Ninety pounds of dry ice will take the place of 1,000 pounds of wet ice and 225 pounds of salt.

Several ships are now bringing solid carbon-dioxide from Mexico where it was secured as a waste gas product from oil wells and solidified into 10-inch cubes. Similar operations will doubtless be developed at favorable places in the United States, for many of our oil wells also produce carbon-dioxide gas. With a plentiful and cheap supply of this ice at hand, we will doubtless witness new and interesting developments in the way of refrigerated cars and ships to make long journeys with a single charge of this sub-zero ice. The vending machine industry, through the use of this refrigerant, will be able to go in intensively for the merchandising of perishable foods.

Few people realize the enormous amount of energy that will be consumed in the production of refrigeration to cool buildings and all kinds of conveyances. It takes the same refrigeration capacity to cool a single theater of average size as it does to supply all the ice needed by the people living in a city of 25,000 inhabitants. The machinery required to cool the air in one of New York's largest theaters has an ice-melting capacity of 500 tons per day. To accomplish this same refrigeration by using real ice would require 5,000 blocks of ice each weighing 200 pounds. There would be some congestion of traffic if the 250 trucks needed to transport this ice from the plant to the theater tried to make delivery each morning.

The manufacture of indoor weather in the United States has barely commenced. Cooled air is already supplied in 300 motion-picture houses and 3,000 factories in 200 industries in America. A number of office buildings, department stores and large homes have also been air-conditioned. The meetings of Congress are held in an

Does Oil Creep from Roll Necks and Stain Your Yarn?

You can avoid this waste by simply using **NON-FLUID OIL**. It Stays on Roll Necks—Won't creep out and spread onto rolls.

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NON-FLUID OIL prevents the bearing wear that leads to poor alignment and uneven production.

And so much less **NON-FLUID OIL** is fed to the bearing, and it lasts so much longer than liquid oil that its use materially lessens the cost of lubrication—figured per operating hour—per month or per year.

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MODERN TEXTILE LUBRICANT

Better Lubrication at Less Cost per Month



COTTON

*has found
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atmosphere of manufactured weather and President Hoover works in rooms that are similarly treated. The fevered sessions of the newest stock exchanges are conducted in a summer climate that is machine made. But what has been so far accomplished is no more than a drop in the bucket when compared to what is coming.

The railroads will soon be going in for refrigeration in a big way. Both the Santa Fe and the B. & O. are now operating an air-conditioned diner on regular runs. The inside temperature of these cars can be reduced from 90 degrees to 70 degrees at the rate of a degree a minute. The power for this refrigeration is generated by a gear drive from the axle.

In Baltimore there is a bank that is being satisfactorily cooled through the use of "Silica-Gel" as an absorbent. In New York is a big building that buys its refrigeration from a pipe line running under the street in the commission-merchant district. This encourages the belief that cold may be manufactured in a central plant and distributed as are heat and power. Word comes from Boston of a new way of producing cold by boiling mercury, and the news from Washington tells of the discovery of a chemical refrigerant, non-poisonous and non-inflammable, that will add to the safety and growth of all kinds of automatic refrigeration.

So let us not run away with the idea that we are finished with startling developments. The mere cooling of an eight-room house necessitates the use of a machine having a refrigeration capacity equal to 30,000 pounds of ice per day. Consider what the cooling of tens of thousands of homes will mean in the way of energy consumption.

Sales of Cottons 90 Per Cent In Excess of Production

By Hunter Manufacturing & Commission Co.

Our sales show a gain of more than 25 per cent over the previous week, bringing them to the same level as sales for the first week in September. Sales of print cloths and sheetings, by themselves, were the largest since the middle of last December.

Sales of towels and of fine and fancy goods also call for special mention.

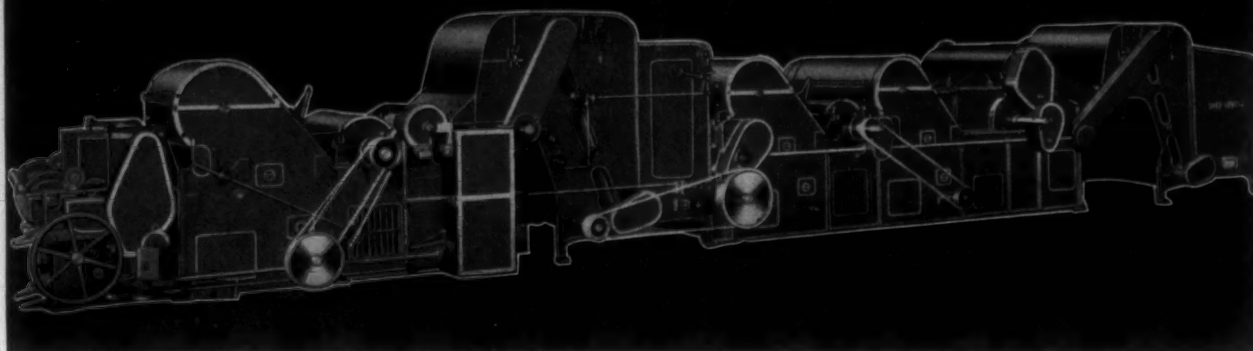
For the last four weeks our sales have average about 25 per cent in excess of normal full production and about 90 per cent in excess of actual production.

We understand that percale business is now coming in in a very satisfactory way. In consequence, there have been some large orders placed for print cloths again, chiefly for September-October delivery. Advances are very generally asked for delivery beyond October and this is quite natural as current prices are unprofitable and are only acceptable because of the recognized advisability of moving the accumulated stocks.

This stock situation, especially on the print cloths and broadcloths, shows marked improvement after the heavy trading that has been going on for the past four weeks, and we are looking forward with confidence to return to normal conditions on these goods before very long. In this section of the market the problem is no longer connected with accumulated stocks; from now on the matter of prime importance will be of the continued maintenance of properly regulated production to consumption.

Sheetings and drills have been slow in starting and it has been only here and there that activity has yet been seen in this division, but the bag trade has been quite active during the past couple of weeks on such constructions as 37-inch, 4.00 yard, 40-inch, 2.85 yard, 31-inch, 5.00 yard, and 40-inch, 3.75 yard.

SACO-LOWELL ONE PROCESS PICKERS



HANDS OFF!

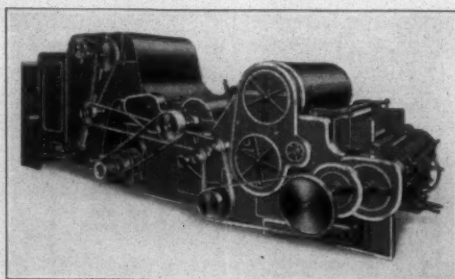
Let Your Pickers Do ALL The
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SACO-LOWELL's One Process Picker with Synchronized Control makes picking and cleaning completely automatic. Leading mills are making substantial savings in operating costs by letting the machines do ALL the work. At the same time they are producing evenner and better laps than is possible with 2 or 3-process work. For example, one of the large tire cord mills in Georgia, having operated several Saco-Lowell One Process Pickers for several months, discontinued the practice of weigh-

ing each lap. They weigh the first lap in the morning and the first in the afternoon. They know that the rest are perfect.

Here is a perfected process that demonstrates Saco-Lowell's leadership in its field. Facts and figures are available from a large number of installations. Savings can be definitely predicted once we know your situation and how

much of your old preparatory machinery can be used. Let's have the facts now and we'll give you the figures.



NEW CALENDER DRIVE

SACO-LOWELL

MANUFACTURERS OF TEXTILE MACHINERY

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CHARLOTTE, N. C.

SPARTANBURG, S. C.

ATLANTA, GA.

Greenville County Textile Industry

Greenville, S. C.—Greenville county now has 39 textile plants of various kinds, employing 14,000 workers and with an annual payroll of approximately \$10,000,000, it is revealed in bulletins just compiled by the Greenville Chamber of Commerce.

The chamber figures also show that the county has a total of 770,960 spindles and 21,226 looms.

Included in the textile plants are 32 cotton mills, and seven sewing factories, including underwear, shirt, handkerchiefs and pillow case factories.

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Textile Wet Finishing Machinery
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Slashing, Weaving and Mechanical Questions Discussed at Georgia Meeting

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where a lot of trouble has come from—if you are an end short, and later on it comes up, there is no place to put it. You can tie it up, but on pattern work that is a bad thing to do. If you cut out warps, for one or two or three, it is expensive.

Chairman Petrea: The next question is:

"What benefit, if any, are pick counters on a regular day, run, in determining loom production?"

ADVANTAGES OF PICK COUNTERS

Mr. Asbury, LaGrange, Ga.: Pick counters enable you to ascertain the correct production daily, weekly, or over a long period of time, whereas production based on cuts, yards, or pounds, is only approximate, unless the looms are doffed regularly at a certain time.

G. S. Elliott, New Holland, Ga.: We have found counters that make weavers do better, and run more. By knowing constantly that 90,000 picks per day is normal, if 97 per cent efficient, the overseer in looking over each day's run and can find if looms have been stopped during the day, and have not been picked. Frequently he will find a belt has been slipping, slowing the loom down.

G. S. Elliott, New Holland, Ga.: It's the fairest system ever developed for paying weavers and section hands. We check weekly, and daily, adding up the daily results in the weekly checkings.

E. H. Rogers, Atlanta, Ga.: Where are those counters driven from, and I would like to ask whether these gentlemen have any trouble in that respect.

D. D. McAllister, Gainesville, Ga.: We have everything in the mill equipped with them. So far as the weave room is concerned, we have had no trouble. We have not had to change over one counter a month. They are driven directly, no universal joint. We have a counter, that sits down on the floor on a stand, fastened to the loom. It goes directly into the end of the cam shaft, and it is positively driven, and you have practically no way of taking it out, and changing it, for it could not be done in a reasonable amount of time that is in a small enough time to where it would pay to take it off. We have had no trouble.

The morning session then adjourned.

NEW COMMITTEE MEMBERS

After the luncheon was served, three members of the executive committee to fill vacancies caused by the expiration of terms of incumbents at this meeting were elected as follows:

A. E. Massey, superintendent Thomaston Cotton Mill, Thomaston, Ga.; George Murphy, superintendent Columbus, Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga.; D. D. Powers, superintendent Anchor Duck Mills, Rome, Ga.

Lack of space prevents the publication this week of much interest to engineers and master mechanics, will appear next week.—Editor.



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Bristol, R. I.

Dixon's Patent Reversible and Locking-in Back Saddle with New Oiling Device three Saddles in one, also Dixon's Patent Round Head Stirrup.



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WILLIAM P. VAUGHAN

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Use the UNIVERSAL STANDARD PRODUCTS, which insure you against interruptions and delays in your work.

FOR FINE YARNS—

Use OUR SPECIAL TEMPERED NARROW TRAVELERS.

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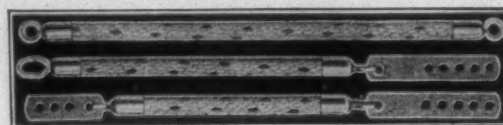
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We Also Manufacture

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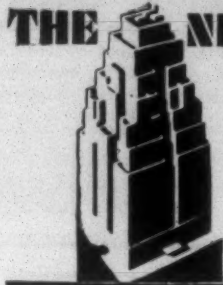
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Look to Roy for your grinders.

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WORCESTER

MASS., U. S. A.

What You Will See at the Exposition

(Continued from Page 9)

L. K. Jordan of Monticello, Ga., sales manager for the Jordan Division, and H. C. French, of Manchester, N. H., sales manager for the Eastern division of the U S Bobbin & Shuttle Company, together with J. H. Kelly, Monticello, Ga.; D. C. Ragan, High Point, N. C.; Mat Ousley, Greenville, S. C., and E. R. Umbach, Atlanta, Ga., will be on hand to welcome old friends and new.

Toledo Scale Company, Toledo, O., will exhibit a complete line of automatic springless scales for all weighing requirements in the textile trade.

Among these models will be scales used in determining automatically the weight per yard of fabrics, regardless of width and the total weight of the piece. This special scale will also determine the number of yards per pound and the number of yards in the bolt or piece. A special attachment can be furnished for determining the weight per square yard.

Another special scale is one for determining the weight per dozen of hosiery or other similar textile products.

In addition to the above they will exhibit a complete line of Dormant portables and bench type industrial scales for various uses throughout textile plants.

In front of the display will be installed a Toledo free weigher which is so sensitive as to record the heart throb of the person weighed.

They will also exhibit new models of computing scales for use in commissaries and retail stores.

Industrial Drives, Inc., Worcester, Mass., in Booth 113, will exhibit jointly with the Watson-Williams Manufacturing Company and will feature a display of the "Industrial automatic coupling unit and speed accelerator especially adapted for spinning frames.

The Industrial clutch coupling is normally located between a source of power, the prime mover, and a mechanism that is to be driven. In a static state it is entirely disengaged, there being not even the slightest load to revert to the motor. Upon starting, the motor is free to attain its full speed in its normal time. When at full speed the motor sets an auxiliary actuator into motion, which closes the play between two disks and by a slight friction, a cam carrier is then set in motion causing it to accelerate into the eventual speed of the coupling.

The display intends to demonstrate that the Industrial unit is applicable to any source of prime mover, engages and disengages automatically, is cut off in static load, is a positive drive in dynamic state for given rating, is totally enclosed, utilizes dry couplings with no point of lubrication, requires no additional space, is very durable and can be separated conveniently with disturbing the machine setting.

Stein, Hall & Co., Inc., exhibit will occupy spaces No. 209 and 210, located on the second floor of the main building, and will consist of a complete line of starches, dextrine and special products of interest to the textile industry. In attendance at the exhibit will be Ira L. Griffin, Southern manager; Dr. C. J. Peterson, technical director, of Charlotte, N. C. laboratory; Wm. N. Kline, Jr., T. C. Davis and J. Frank Crawford, all of the Southern office.

The Keever Starch Co., Columbus, O., will exhibit in spaces Nos. A-10 and 11, and will show samples of the various textile starches in jars, globes and bags, placed in a setting of palms and ferns.

In attendance at the booth will be Charles J. Kurtz, president and general manager of The Keever Starch Co., of Columbus, O.; Daniel H. Wallace, Southern agent; C. B. Iler, of Greenville; L. J. Castile, of Charlotte, and F. M. Wallace, of Columbus, Ga.

Abbott Machine Company, Wilton, N. H., will exhibit one of their circulating spindle winders. They will feature its use for winding cones for magazine creel work and headless parallel tube packages for setting in ahead of twisting. In addition, other money saving applications will be shown.

The machine will be run under a full production schedule to show as closely as possible, the operation under actual mill conditions.

A full sales and demonstrating force will be in attendance under the supervision of W. G. Abbott, Jr.

Hires Turner Glass Company, Philadelphia, Pa., will have Booth No. A-16 and the exhibit will consist of different types of actinic glass for use in textile mills and an exhibit of corrugated wire glass skylights.

They will be represented by S. M. Burkhalter.

Draper Corporation, Hopedale, Mass., is to exhibit the following:

- One 40-inch E model loom weaving all rayon goods.
- One 36-inch K model loom with dobby weaving fancies, cotton warp and rayon filling.
- One new E model loom with roller bearings, Alemite fittings and a new take-up drive.
- One new S-4 model silk loom weaving taffetas.
- One 40-inch K model loom on broadcloth.
- One 32-inch modified D model loom weaving No. 10 narrow duck.
- One new Draper high speed warper with magazine creel.
- New Stimpson centrifugal clutch spindles.
- New Merrill and Mirror spinning rings.
- A new shuttle.
- A twister making novelty knotted yarns.

The exhibit will be under the personal direction of the two Southern representatives, Clare H. Draper, Jr., of Spartanburg and Watler M. Mitchell of Atlanta. All Southern traveling men will be in attendance as will several of the corporation officials from Hopedale.

E. H. Jacobs Mfg. Co., Inc., Danielson, Conn., will show their full line of lug straps, loom pickers, picker strapping and textolite loom pickers. The newest development will be a full line of textolite pickers of all kinds, adaptable to all kinds of looms for cotton, silk, wool and plush.

They will also show a few textolite spools and feature the Master Verybest lug strap which was shown for the first time at the Boston show. At the time of the show still another new product will be announced and shown for the first time.

The officials in attendance at the Booth—No. A-131—will be H. S. Lowndes, Southern sales manager; E. J. Bullard and J. H. Chadbourne, vice-president. W. C. Scott and C. W. Mansur, General Electric Company engineers, will also be in attendance.

Another added feature in the exhibit will be a model of the largest lug strap in the world.

Clinton Corn Syrup Refining Co., Clinton, Iowa, will be represented by Geo. E. Corson, Luther Knowles and J. Wm. Pope.

Samples of different products made by the Clinton company for the textile trade will be shown at Booth No. 205.

Taylor Instruments Companies, Rochester, N. Y., exhibit of Tycos instruments for the textile industry will be located in spaces, 64, 65 and 66-A in the annex.

A full line of instruments which are important in Tycos automatic control units will be on display. The exhibit will be attended by T. C. Hazard of the Rochester office of the company, and H. M. Barker and L. R. Wright of the Atlanta branch.

Visitors at the Greenville Exposition are cordially invited to inspect the Tycos booths and discuss their temperature and pressure control problems with the Taylor Instrument Companies representatives.

The David Brown Co., Lawrence, Mass., will occupy space A-92 in the permanent annex. They will have a display giving a comprehensive idea of their full line of high grade bobbins, spools and shuttles. However, the space will be used primarily for a place where David M. Brown, president and George G. Brown, treasurer, and their Southern representatives, who will be in attendance throughout the show, can meet their many friends from the textile mills of the South.

The Terrell Machine Co., Inc., Charlotte, N. C., is to have Booth No. 101. It will be in charge of E. A. Terrell and A. C. Kimbril. The exhibits will consist of their latest improved Termaco roving bobbin cleaners and their type "K" bobbin cleaner for automatic and plain loom bobbins.

Thomas Leyland Machinery Co., Boston, Mass., will exhibit at Booth No. A-140, regulating colth expanders for water manag, starch mangles, dry cans, calenders, dyeing machines, mercerizing machines—for silk, rayon and cotton piece goods. The expanders, in one, two, three, or five bars, may be equipped with metal clutches or the rubber covered oilless bearing clutches and their new rubber covered roller bearing clutches. They also exhibit scutchers and guides.

In attendance at the both will be F. T. Walsh, Arthur Isherwood, J. Ernest Puffer.

Graton & Knight Co., Worcester, Mass., will occupy Booth Nos. A-4, 5 and 6 and the space will be attractively decorated in the well known orange and black color scheme of the Graton & Knight Company. The products to be shown will include the following: New "tension cemented" leather transmission belting, transmission rubber belt-

(Continued on Page 33)



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Automatic Self-Cleaning
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A design for every Purpose

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Offices in Principal Domestic and Foreign Countries

COTTON GOODS

New York.—The cotton goods markets were moderately active last week. Business in gray goods showed some increase on the closing days. Some of the print cloth mills were more willing to take business for delivery beyond September and October and some sales into next year were reported. Most buyers were inclined to operate more freely for delivery through this year and there was increasing confidence that present prices are safe through the end of the year. On the other hand, an important number of sellers were not willing to take on business beyond November 1 as they feel that prices are too low to justify longer selling at present.

There was little new activity in sheetings and prices were rather irregular. They were firm on some constructions and a trifle weaker on others where business was very light.

Further good business in broadcloths was reported, especially in the carded constructions. New business was mainly for nearby and spot delivery and ran into very substantial totals. In a good many instances, premium was paid for spot delivery. Inquiry for broadcloths increased as the week closed, with indications that some very good business should be booked this week.

A more normal seasonal demand is developing for rayon yarns, with leading manufacturers reporting a scarcity of some of the most sought numbers. The popularity of rayon-filled crepes is reflected in the reentrance of cotton mills into the market seeking additional yarn supplies. Knitters have been taking larger quantities of yarn during the past week as they began to turn their attention to planning holiday lines.

Interest in higher count rayon or rayon and cotton twills and taffetas continued, 150x88s in acetate yarns being again of interest, as well as a number of cloths in the medium counts in all rayon or rayon and mercerized cotton constructions. All rayon fabrics for the underwear trade were of interest and men's wear lining goods of better qualities were of interest.

Prices were as follows:

Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	4
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	4 1/4
Gray goods, 38 1/2 in., 64x60s	5
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	6 7/8
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	8 3/4
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60s	7 1/2
Tickings, 8-ounce	17
Denims	12 1/2
Standard prints	8
Dress gingham	12 1/2-15
Staple gingham	10

Constructive Selling Agents

for

Southern Cotton Mills

J. P. STEVENS & CO., Inc.

57 Worth St.

New York City

YARN MARKET

Philadelphia, Pa.—Further improvement was noted in the yarn market during the week and the volume of business was of encouraging proportions. The fact that spinners would not meet low bids of buyers, in a great many instances checked a much larger business. The activity of knitters in covering their needs was one of the hopeful features of the market. For a long time the knitters have been buying very sparingly, but recently the improvement in their own orders has brought a considerable number of them into the yarn market. While most orders covered only moderate quantities and were mainly for prompt and nearby delivery, orders were more frequent and buyers were evidently more confident of values.

The weaving trades, which have been the most active buyers in recent weeks, were not in the market last week except in a very limited way. At the same time, it is indicated that weavers did not cover their needs very far ahead and a great many of them will soon be in need of new yarn supplies.

In general, spinners held prices of both knitting and weaving yarns on a very firm basis. While many buyers sought concessions, only a very small amount of yarn was sold at shaded prices.

There is no question that, in the last few weeks, there has been a better feeling in the market, and it is apparent that a good many buyers are practically on the verge of operation. It will take very little to convince them that the market is ripe for operations, but at the moment their buying is confined to actual needs, which means small quantities and for immediate delivery.

There has been little improvement in the demand for combed and mercerized yarns and sales last week were generally light. The improving conditions in the hosiery industry are expected to develop a better demand for combed yarn within a short time. In the meantime, current trade is usually for filling-in supplies.

Southern Single Skeins.		Southern Two-Ply Warps.	
4s to 8s	20 1/2 a	8s to 10s	22 a 22 1/2
10s	21 a	12s	22 1/2 a 23
12s	21 1/2 a	14s	23 1/2 a 24
14s	22 a	16s	24 a
16s	22 1/2 a	20s	26 1/2 a 27
20s	23 a	24s	27 1/2 a 28
24s	26 a	26s	28 1/2 a 29
26s	27 a	30s	37 a
30s	28 a		
Southern Single Warps.		Southern Frame Spun Carded Yarn on Cones.	
8s to 10s	21 a 21 1/2	8s	21 a
12s	21 1/2 a 22	10s	21 1/2 a 22
14s	22 a 22 1/2	12s	22 a 22 1/2
16s	22 1/2 a 23	14s	22 1/2 a 23
20s	23 a 23 1/2	16s	23 a
24s	27 1/2 a	18s	23 a 23 1/2
26s	28 1/2 a	20s	23 1/2 a 24
30s		22s	24 a 24 1/2
Southern Two-Ply Skeins.		24s	25 a 25 1/2
8s	21 a	26s	26 a 26 1/2
10s	21 1/2 a 22	30s	28 1/2 a 29
12s	22 a 22 1/2	40s	36 a
14s	22 1/2 a 23	30s dbl. carded	33 a 33 1/2
16s	23 a	30s tying in	27 1/2 a 28
20s	23 1/2 a	Carpet Yarns.	
24s	26 a	8s and 9s white warp	
26s	27 1/2 a	twist	20 a 21
30s	28 1/2 a	8s tinged tubes	18 a
40s	36 a	ss part waste	17 a 18

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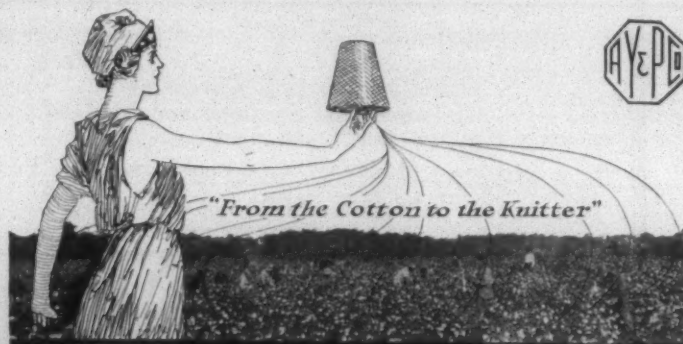
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 1—No. 55 Foster Doublers.
 62—Bahnsen Humidifiers.
 48—Type HDD Parks-Cramer Humidifiers.
 65—Type A, B, or C Boyce Knotters, new.
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Will Manufacture

Paper Raincoats

Cleveland, O. — Paper raincoats will shortly be offered by the Cleveland Overall Company, manufacturers of work clothing, according to S. Rosenthal. Mr. Rosenthal states that the firm is not yet ready to show the models but that these will likely retail at 25 and 50 cents. The plan for distribution has not yet been worked out, he stated.

The coat will be made in small, medium and large sizes and a color range is also planned. Mr. Rosenthal stated that he has not heard of another firm making such a garment and that he has secured patents on certain steps of their manufacture. Mr. Rosenthal stated that he has been working on this type of utility garment for some time and just recently did he perfect it to the extent that the articles will shortly be marketable. The garment will not be restricted to one wearing.

It is hoped to have the coats ready to show at the Cleveland factory within a week or ten days.

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Set this style type, figure about 40 words to the inch.

Set this style, about 30 words to inch.

What You Will See at the Exposition

(Continued from Page 29)

ing, lace leather, cements and dressings, leather packings, textile specialties of all kinds, lug straps, check straps, leather pickers, rub roll aprons.

The new "tension cemented" leather belting will be featured, as will also the Graton & Knight 50 loop picker.

In attendance will be H. W. Tuxbury, specialties sales manager; C. C. Anderson, Greenville representative; O. D. Landis, Charlotte representative; D. A. Ahlstrand, Atlanta representative; J. C. Ruf, Boston branch manager, and E. G. Monigle, assistant advertising manager.

Charles Bond Co., Philadelphia, Pa., will occupy spaces A-131 and 132 adjoining the space occupied by their associate company, Bond Foundry & Machine Company of Manheim, Pa.

They will display a full line of their well known Bondaron special tanned textile leathers such as check straps, lug straps, bumper straps, harness straps, pickers, etc.

In addition to the Bondaron line there will be on display an exhibit of imported Persian lambskins and English sheep and calf skins.

Bondaron special tanned leather belt will also be shown as well as the special tanned Bondex belt along with the nationally known Bondaron round leather belt.

A unique feature of the Bond exhibit will be a motion display of Bond leather specialties. This moving picture is a new development in the art of displaying merchandise. It is not a photographic process but through continuous motion and special lighting, constantly shows a procession of the actual pieces of goods in the various actual sizes.

The Southern representatives of the Charles Bond Company, John C. Turner of Atlanta and Harold C. Smith of Greenville, will be in attendance at the show along with C. Carter Bond, of Philadelphia.



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To Exchange—?
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YOU can expect better results in subsequent operations when Oakite is used in the formula for boiling out cotton raw stock.

This safe detergent leaves stock free from all trace of harshness. It assures complete rinsing, so that nothing interferes with the penetration of the dye. Truer, more uniform colors result. Fibres are in better condition for carding and spinning.

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CLINTON CORN SYRUP REFINING
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CLINTON, IOWA

QUALITY

SERVICE



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SEYDEL CHEMICAL COMPANY
Jersey City, N. J.

Dallas, Texas
I. G. Moore

Greenville, S. C.
W. W. Greer

W. T. Smith

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for two weeks.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the Southern Textile Bulletin and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three months' membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires and carry small advertisements for two weeks.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Ten years with one large company, as overseer. Age 48. Experienced in yarns 6 to 30s. White and colored. Waste of all kinds. Best references. No. 5767.

WANT position as overseer carding, or second hand in large mill. Age 28. Single. Ten years experience as second hand, card grinder and speeder fixer. No. 5768.

WANT position as overseer carding. Experienced in carded and combed yarns. Age 36. Good references. No. 5769.

WANT position as superintendent, or as overseer carding and spinning, or as overseer carding. Best record and references. No. 5770.

WANT position as winder, long chain quilling or dresser. Present and former employers will recommend me. No. 5771.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill, or office manager. Young, ambitious, progressive, energetic, and experienced. Now employed but wish to change. No. 5772.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill, or as overseer carding. Age 35. I. C. S. graduate. 12 years on present job. Would only change for better paying position. No. 5773.

WANT position as cotton piece goods dyer. 12 years experience all colors cotton piece goods and raw stock. Graduate chemist. Married. Available on short notice. Good references. No. 5774.

WANT position as master mechanic or electrician, or as assistant in large mill. 19 years on present job. Prefer electrically driven plant, but familiar with steam plants. Go anywhere, but prefer the Carolinas. No. 5775.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Experienced on carded and combed yarns 4s to 80s. 12 years overseer—eight with present company. Best references. No. 5776.

WANT position as carder or spinner or both. Seven years experience as second hand and five as overseer. Best references. No. 5777.

WANT position as overseer spinning or as assistant in large mill. Experienced and strictly sober. Will go anywhere in the South. References. No. 5778.

WANT position as overseer weaving, or as second hand in large mill. 20 years experience on plain and fancy weaves. I. C. S. graduate. No. 5779.

WANT position as superintendent or as carder and spinner. Experienced on plain weaves, carding and spinning. 15 years experience as overseer and superintendent. I. C. S. graduate. References. No. 5780.

WANT position as overseer spinning, spooling, warping, winding. Experienced on carded and combed yarns. 14 years with one company. Efficient, sober, reliable and available. Best references. No. 5781.

WANT position as overseer spinning or as second hand, in large mill. Four years with Beaumont Mills, Spartanburg. Four at Gaffney, over three at Reidsville, N. C. Familiar with yarns up to 48s. Refer to my employers. No. 5782.

WANT position as overseer carding and spinning. Experienced on white and colored work, coarse or fine. Best references as to character and ability. No. 5783.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Ten years on a wide variety of goods. Familiar with wide and narrow looms. References. No. 5784.

WANT position as plain weaver. Age 37. 15 years as overseer. Married. Go anywhere if there are good schools and churches. No. 5785.

WANT position as spinner, spooler, twister, winder. Married. 17 years with present company. Good manager help. Would accept position as second hand in large mill if pay is right. No. 5786.

WANT position as superintendent or as overseer weaving. Experienced on two and four harness goods, plain white and colored, any numbers. No fancies. No. 5787.

WANT position as carder or spinner, or both, or as second hand in large mill. Want a day job. Age 33. Three years on present job as carder and spinner. Married, good references. No. 5788.

WANT position as master mechanic. Age 36. 12 years experience. No. 5789.

WANT position as stenographer, shipping or general office work. Lady of 12 years experience on present textile job. Best references. No. 5790.

WANT position as shipping clerk, cotton grader or warehouse man. Seven years with present employer. References. No. 5791.

WANT position as superintendent. 20 years experience on all classes of white, colored and fancy goods, cotton and rayon. Best references. No. 5792.

WANT position as overseer weaving. 10 years experience on cotton, rayon and silk. I. C. S. diploma. Age 35. Married. On present job two years. No. 5793.

WANT position as overseer weaving and designing. Age 30. Ten years experience on Stafford, Draper and C. & K. looms. References. No. 5794.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Experienced, capable and the very best of references. No. 5795.

WANT position as overseer carding and spinning—or either one. 18 years on present job. Experienced on white and colors. Good references. No. 5796.

WANT position as overseer cloth room. Experienced and capable and dependable. No. 5797.

WANT position as superintendent, or overseer carding in a large mill. No. 5798.

WANT position as overseer, second hand—or would accept position as loom fixer till something better turns up. Experienced overseer and guarantee satisfaction. References from former employers. No. 5799.

WANT position as carder or spinner—or both. 15 years on carded and combed yarns. Three years as superintendent yarn mill. References. No. 5800.

WANT position as overseer carding. Age 28. Ten years experience in carding, card grinding, speeder fixing, etc. Single. Good references. No. 5801.

Manchester Spinners Hear Of Good Trade in China

Manchester cotton spinners and manufacturers are highly encouraged by more favorable trade news from China, according to a cable dispatch from Manchester received by the Central News Service. News received to the effect that at the Shanghai auction sales, which are a sure indication of trade prospects in China, quantities of goods sold at 10 per cent above the prices of the previous week. Advances were reported in almost all lines.

Hunter Begins Use of New Muslin Stationery

The weekly market letter of the Hunter Manufacturing and Commission Company was printed last Saturday for the first time on the new bleached muslin stationery of the company. This is another example of some of the important possibilities for increasing the consumption of cotton goods, and the Hunter company feels that it is doing its bit.

"The cost of these letterheads on cloth," the company points out, "is little, if any, more than the cost of a good grade of paper." The cloth stationery not only takes the printed, typewritten and mimeographed letters clearly, but also seems to give little difficulty in affixing the written signature.



TRAVELERS select the Great Northern for its wonderful location in Chicago's "loop". They return because the large comfortable rooms, homelike environment, attentive service, excellent food and moderate charges make it an ideal hotel.

400 Newly Furnished Rooms \$2.50 a day and up—Sample Rooms \$4.00, \$5.00, \$6.00, \$7.00 and \$8.00.

New Garage One-half Block Dearborn St. from Jackson to Quincy

Thos. H. Sadler, Mgr.

The October 16th Issue

of the

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

will be devoted to the

Southern Textile Exposition

Brimful of intensely interesting news and sidelights relating to the Exposition, this number will reach subscribers just in advance of the opening and will also be distributed from our booth during the week. The *Southern Textile Bulletin* is the *ONLY* textile journal with circulation confined exclusively to the South, leads all textile journals in Southern circulation, and is therefore the logical medium for exhibitors to use in connection with this great Southern event. Concerns not exhibiting will likewise derive unusual benefit from representation in this issue because of its timely and unusual news features and increased distribution. Regular rates will apply.

Forms Close Early—Reserve Your Space Now!

SUPERIOR

The bright colored, soft textured fabrics so much in demand have an even better appeal when treated with the

Wyandotte
Quality and Service
Textile Alkalies

Brighter, cleaner colors, softer texture, and superior appearance are some of the advantages of the use of these alkalies.



Ask your supply man for
"WYANDOTTE"

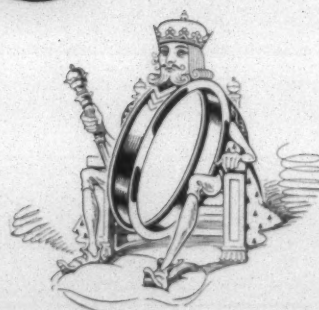
The J. B. Ford Co., Sole Mfrs., Wyandotte, Mich.

**TWISTER
RINGS**



**SPINNING
RINGS**

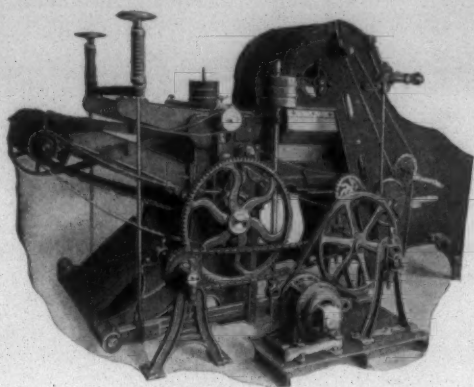
**The Ring
Is King
Here!**



Ring making is our whole business. The Spinning Ring, the Twister Ring — the

Ring is King here. Because the efforts of our entire organization are devoted to the study of ring problems and the production of rings, we think DIAMOND FINISH rings must be better than the many rings which are made only as a sideline—and a great many mill men think so, too. Samples, information, special designs, etc., promptly and cheerfully furnished.

**Whitinsville (Mass.)
SPINNING RING CO.**



Continuous Automatic Extractor

This apparatus consists of a ruggedly mounted pair of 12" diameter compound lever weighted squeeze rolls, with adjustable feed and doffer aprons, to which bleach or dye liquor saturated cotton or wool is continuously delivered by an Automatic Feed and by which the maximum percentage of such contained liquid is squeezed from the fibres and runs to waste or is recovered as the situation demands.

Why not employ this modern Extractor in your dyehouse?

C. G. SARGENT'S SONS CORP.
Graniteville, Mass.

*Builders of Cotton Stock Drying Machines
and Yarn Conditioning Machines*

Fred H. White, Southern Representative, Charlotte, N. C.



Crooked Spinning Spindles

Doffers crook 20% of your spindles yearly. This decreases production and increases cost.

Why not let us straighten and repoint your crooked and blunt spindles. A quarter century of experience has taught us how.

*"Quality Features Built in,
Not Talked-in"*

Southern Spindle & Flyer Co., Inc.

Charlotte, N. C.

*We Manufacture, Overhaul and Repair
Cotton Mill Machinery*

W. H. MONTY,
Pres. and Treas.

P. S. MONTY,
Vice-Pres.

Southern Textile Exposition

Textile Hall
Greenville, S. C.

October 20th to 25th, 1930

Marvelous machinery, modern appliances and devices, and scientifically made mill supplies which will reduce manufacturing costs.

Every visitor will see the latest creations of the shops at the Southern Textile Exposition, October 20th to 25th.

Cotton mill executives cannot afford to miss this show. Exhibitors are preparing instructive and most interesting displays.

Southern manufacturers keep step with the progress of cotton manufacturing in every branch through the Southern Textile Exposition. At intervals of two years manufacturers of textile machinery and supplies send their products of latest design, and their best mechanics to operate them. Their most skilled engineers and technicians come to demonstrate and explain. Every improved method of manufacturing and preparing goods for markets may be seen.

Write to us for a room reservation, or to your railroad agent in regard to special rates. Southern Railway will operate from Atlanta, and from Greensboro, special Pullman cars, leaving about midnight, to be parked at Greenville the following day and returned that night. At Greenville passengers may leave luggage in cars.

**Textile Hall
Corporation**

HOME SECTION SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Edited by "Becky Ann" (Mrs. Ethel Thomas)

CHARLOTTE, N. C., SEPTEMBER 25, 1930

News of the Mill Villages

HUNTSVILLE, ALA.

Merrimack Mill

Dear Aunt Becky:

Prospects for a successful school year were in evidence at the opening exercise, rendered at Bradley School, Monday morning. A large number of parents and former graduates together with the student body gathered in the spacious auditorium to enjoy the splendid program, after the singing of two songs and the introduction of all people present.

Ward Thoron, treasurer of the mill company presented attendance certificates to all students who had a perfect attendance record for the 1929-1930 school session during the summer months.

Repairs have been made here and there on the buildings and much helpful class room material has been ordered.

Everyone in Bradley school is grateful to our mill company for its untiring efforts and co-operation with the school and for the addition of a private secretary, Miss Lina B. Venable, a former graduate of Bradley high school, who has made a splendid record in the business world, having filled a very responsible position with the mill company since her graduation.

Rev. George C. Barron of the city filled the pulpit at the Methodist church Sunday morning and evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Owens of Dallas, were pleasant guests of Mr. and Mrs. O. T. Smith, a few nights ago.

Sunday morning the Baptist church, after the preaching, recommended the officers and teachers of the church to be elected next Sunday for the coming year.

Mrs. Belle Maroney was the delightful guest of relatives in Winchester, Tenn., last week.

Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Gooch motored to Florence.

Mr. Spencer Campbell is visiting his

grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. P. H. O'Neal on Pike street.

Mr. Bert Cloud of New Bedford, Mass., is visiting his brother, Mr. Alex Cloud.

A court of honor will be held this week for our Boy Scouts. This is the eleventh year for the troop, which is the oldest in the Tennessee Valley Council.

Jackson's String Band will broadcast over radio station WAPU.

Aunt Becky, the story gets better all the time; wish the Home Section was twice as large as it is.

LEARNING MORE.

"YOU CAN HELP"

*Wouldn't this old world be better,
If the folks we meet would say,
"I know something good about you,"
And then treat us just that way?*

*Wouldn't it be fine and dandy,
If each handclasp, warm and true,
Carried with it this assurance,
"I know something good about you."*

*Wouldn't life be lots more happy,
If the good that's in us all
Were the only thing about us
That folks bothered to recall?*

—Coleman Cox.

PAW CREEK, N. C.

Thrift Woman's Club Entertains Teachers of Paw Creek and Kendall School

Twenty-two teachers from the Kendall and Paw Creek schools enjoyed a weiner roast at the Community House Wednesday evening as the guests of the Thrift Woman's Club.

About seventy-five people were present and the way they gathered around the two large log fires and roasted weiners and marshmallows is "nobody's business." Cold drinks were also served.

Following the weiner roast, all assembled on the golf course, which was lighted by a circle of automobile

lights. Here games were played which consisted of "The Farmer in the Dell," "Pretty Girl Station," "Who Sir, I Sir," Kidnapper and Child," etc. Following this, songs were sung and some real harmony made the welkin ring.

The party broke up at a late hour and the teachers expressed their thanks to the Woman's Club with the school cheer.

Thrift Ball Club Has Oyster Banquet

The Thrift Baseball team, runners-up in the Charlotte Sunday School League, closed the 1930 season with an oyster supper at the Thrift Community Hall, Saturday evening, September 6th.

Oysters, fried and stewed, with ice cream and cake, comprised the menu, and about twenty-five plates were served.

President Beasley, of the Sunday School League, was present and presented a silver loving cup to Manager Van Pelt of the Thrift team, for finishing in second place in the league race.

Following the banquet, "skull practice" was indulged in, in which the Thrift players were asked pertinent questions on plays they participated in during the season. This brought out many a laugh.

Hollis Cobb acted as toastmaster.

Besides the Thrift ball club, those present included C. C. Beasley, president of the League, Duncan McDonauld, vice-president and secretary, A. C. Kimbril, treasurer, Forrest Hipp, manager of the Caldwell Memorial pennant winners, J. A. Shumate, manager of Homestead, Luther Wingate, manager Thomasboro, R. M. Wolf, manager Durham Memorial, Bill Moore of Thomasboro, and Lawing, one of the League's best umpires.

Manager Wilton Todd, of the Thrift Division, reviewed the season and complimented the team for their spirit and conduct.

Remember your friends. Let them see the Home Section after you read it.

Becky Ann's Own Page

LOOKING 'EM OVER

The Importance of Training

Recently a man asked me this:

"Why are mill operatives so careless and thoughtless? More often than not, they do things the very opposite to what they should."

"Because," I replied, "they have not been properly trained. Their leaders do not take time to explain the importance of doing things in the right way, nor tell them what will result if they do things wrong."

People are reasonable and will appreciate having an overseer show them the correct way to operate a machine.

But too many overseers look on people as a part of the machinery, and forget that they can by tactful methods can be developed into careful, high class operatives by properly trained and right thinking leaders.

UNCLE NED.

HAVE YOU MET HIM?

(By David Pressley, Comer, Ga.)

It was in a Northland Island
Near an hundred years ago,
A wicked man was living—
His name I do not know,
Tho, a Missionary plead with him,
He would not hear him then,
He sneered at our religion
And wandered on in sin.

One day he went off trapping
Late that night he came back,
He said: "I've found religion,
I've found the Gospel track,
Today I met the Savior,
I saw Him face to face—
He told me of salvation
And saved me through His grace."

Now did the blessed Savior
There by that poor man stand
Or was it only fancy?
I do not understand,
But Christ the Savior saved him,
His life did tell the tale.
The blessed Lord was with him
For right he did prevail.

Oh, have you met the Savior?
Has He appeared to you,
And saved you from all evil
And made you over new?
Tho, He can't come in person
It all will be the same,
Just so He will forgive you,
And make you pure and clean.

"Do you know where little boys go
who forget to put their pennies in the
Sunday school collection box?" asked
the nice old lady.

"Yes'm. To the movies," promptly
replied the young hopeful.

THE BUDGET PLAN

The wife had been put on the budget plan. At the end of each month she and her husband would go over the accounts together. Every once in a while he would find an item. "G. O. K., \$3.00" and a little further on. "G. O. K. \$6.00."

Finally he said, "My dear, what is this 'G. O. K.'?"

"God Only Knocks," she replied.

DON'T BE A GOOSE

A teacher asked her class to write an essay on geese. This paper was turned in by an eight-year-old miss.

"Geese is a low, heavy-set bird which is most feathers and meat. His head sits one one end and he sits on the other. He ain't got no between-his-toes and he's got a balloon in his stummick to keep him from sinking. Some Geese when they get big has curls on their tails and is called ganders. Ganders don't haff to sit and hatch but eat an' loaf and go swimming. If I was a goose I'd rather be a gander."

"Fer de goodness sakes," exclaimed an old darkey as he shuffled along in a department store, "I can't find nothin' at all."

"Are you looking for something in men's clothing?" asked the polite floorwalker.

"No, sir, boss, I ain't," explained the old man "I'se looking for sup'n in wimmen's clothing. I'se lost my wife some'eres in dis place."

GET READY FOR THE RED CROSS COTTON BALL

Everybody Should Wear Cotton Evening Dresses During The Textile Exposition. Let's See Who Can Make The Prettiest!

Dear Mrs. Thomas:

Mr. W. G. Sirrine has just telephoned and asked me to answer some inquiries of yours about our "Red Cross Cotton Ball" to be held at the Poinsett Hotel here October 22nd, from 10 p. m. to 2 a. m.

This ball is given by the Volunteer Service of the R. C. Chapter, to help raise funds to support a maternity and infancy nurse in the Parker Mill District, and has been held for three seasons during Textile Week with great success.

We particularly stress cotton in our decorations and features. The women of the organization (120 in number) wear the R. C. costume, dress and veil of cotton.

This year we plan to hold a fashion show at the ball displaying the cotton dresses made in Paris, belonging to the Cotton-Textile Institute, and kind-

ly loaned us by Mr. Geo. Sloan. These will be modeled by the young society women of Greenville, most of whom are members of this V. C. Service.

We have no Junior League here, but for several years, this organization, in its work and membership, has corresponded to a Junior League organization.

Tickets for the ball are \$2.50 each, admitting a couple—gentleman with lady if desired.

These balls have always been a great hit with the men who come to Greenville for Textile Week. We have a dandy orchestra and furnish free delicious punch and sandwiches.

These facts are rather crudely stated I fear!

Saturday afternoon is a bad time to be called upon to do any business and my publicity chairman is out of town for the week-end!

Hoping you can get something out of all this, and thanking you for your interest, I am

Sincerely yours,

H. S. JERVEY.

(Mrs. J. W. Jervy) chairman Volunteer Service, Greenville, S. C. Red Cross.

We had to give up our annual vacation in the mountains this year. They needed them to build a tunnel through.

—Pitt Panther.

GASTONIA, N. C.

Smyre Mill Community News

Sunday was rally day for Smyre church, and was marked by an increased attendance in all the organizations of the church work. There were 277 in Sunday school, Miss Lucille Cox's class carrying the banner with the highest percentage of attendance, while the Dillmyre Bible Class had the largest number present, there being 44 members and 9 visitors.

All the Epworth Leagues were well attended and had interesting programs rendered Sunday evening.

At the evening worship hour, which was observed as family night, the pastor, Rev. T. H. Swofford, brought a very helpful and practical message, using as a text Exodus 44:34—"For how shall I go up to my Father, and the lad be not with me." This was a message especially for parents on the responsibility of training their children for God and emphasizing the fact that parents must give an account to God for their children and for the manner in which they are trained, or for neglected training.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Frye had the largest family present at this service and received a subscription to the North Carolina Christian Advocate.

At the morning services the North

Carolina Christian Advocate was given to the oldest man and woman, Mr. P. L. Hastings and Mrs. J. M. Belt and Mrs. J. W. Leming, winning this honor.

Preparations were made in the different organizations of the church during last week for rally day, and each night last week some department of the church had a program in preparation for rally day. Monday night was observed by the Boy Scouts and Tuesday night the Woman's Missionary Society, held an interesting meeting at the Community House with an unusually large attendance.

Wednesday night was prayer meeting night and the attendance was very good.

The Senior and Hi Leagues held a joint social on the church grounds Thursday night, games being led by Miss Gertrude Joy.

The Men's Bible Class and the Dillmyre Bible Class had their social meeting Friday night. Outdoor games were played and watermelon served.

The Primary Department with their superintendent, Mrs. Ben Leonhardt and teachers, Mrs. W. H. Taylor and Misses Gertrude and Mabel Joy enjoyed a party on the playground of the new community Friday afternoon.

Rev. T. H. Swofford is assisting his brother, Rev. A. C. Swofford at Bradley Memorial this week.

Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Myers spent Sunday afternoon with Mr. David Garrison at his home near Dallas.

Mrs. Tom Dilling of Charlotte spent last week with Mrs. Ross Cox and Mrs. Fannie Cox.

Mrs. S. A. Lanier has returned from a ten-days' vacation spent at Wrightsville Beach.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Belt and Mr. and Mrs. Joe Leming visited friends in Belmont, Sunday afternoon.

Mrs. Laura Whitener and children Lester, Basil and Inez, spent Sunday afternoon in Clover, as guests of Mrs. Lou Whitener.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Cox visited relatives in Belmont last Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Featherstone announce the birth of a son, Bobby Ray, September 11th, 1930.

Mrs. J. P. Rowland had as a guest Friday, Mrs. Ralph Wilson of the Flint community.

Mrs. Bessie Leming has gone to Washington, D. C., where she will make her home with her sister. She was accompanied by her small daughter, Betty Frances.

Mr. and Mrs. V. L. King spent Sunday with Mrs. T. A. Joy.

The Smyre Girls Baseball Team defeated the girls team from Belmont at the Rex-Ranlo baseball park Thursday afternoon, the score being 6 to 1. A number of Mrs. Ed Gilbert's friends gave her a surprise party at her home Saturday night.

Master Paul Taylor celebrated his fourth birthday anniversary Tuesday afternoon at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Taylor, when he

entertained a number of his small friends. After enjoying a series of games, led by Mrs. Taylor, lemonade and cake were served, to the following guests: Margie and Junior Brown, Eileen and Alvin Ewing, Estelle McDaniel, Mildred Stewart, Helen Pate, Harold Myers, Dean Vanpelt, Madge Dagenhart, Ralph, Edgar and James Skipper.

Mrs. J. T. Hendrick, Mr. and Mrs. Guy Sneed and children, of Cherryville, spent Sunday afternoon with Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Hendrick.

KINGS MOUNTAIN, N. C.

News From All Around Town

Dear Aunt Becky:

Mrs. Eli Smith died at her home near the Dilling Mill, September 9th after a long illness. Funeral services were held the 10th at the Wesleyan Methodist church, conducted by her pastor, Rev. C. A. Hendricks and Rev. Earl Armstrong of Gastonia. The body was carried to her old home church near Mount Holly for burial.

Mr. Leroy Wallace died at his home near the Cora Mill, September 10th. Mr. Wallace had been in his usual health and worked all day Tuesday and ate a hearty supper and was stricken and died before morning. Funeral services were held Thursday at Grace church of which he had been a faithful member for a number of years, by his pastor, Rev. C. W. Guthrie, assisted by Rev. R. L. Chaney, pastor of the Second Baptist church. Mr. Wallace was a good quiet Christian man and will be greatly missed in the home and in his church and also at the Cora Mill, where he had worked for something like 25 years.

Mrs. Isaac Pearson died at the home of her son at the Phenix Mill, Monday morning after an illness of several months. Her husband died about three months ago and it seemed then that she would go at any time but she put up a good fight. Funeral services were at the home Tuesday afternoon and burial in Mountain Rest cemetery.

Mr. and Mrs. June Nance are the proud parents of a fine baby boy, born September 10th.

Aunt Becky, the story is fine. All your stories are good, and better. Would like to know when you get "Alice in Blunderland" in book form.

POLLY.

(It is in book form now. — Aunt Becky.)

GOLDVILLE, S. C.

The Joanna News

"A laugh is just like sunshine,
It freshens all the days;
It tips the peaks of life with light,
And drives the clouds away;
The soul grows glad that hears it,
And feels its courage strong—
A laugh is just like sunshine
For cheering folks along."

Don't be afraid you'll crack either your face or your piety by hearty laughter at wholesome fun. "A merry heart doeth good like medicine." A sour countenance and a grouchy disposition are sure symptoms of dyspepsia.

Village News

Mr. and Mrs. Lumas Auten and Mrs. Ella Auten of Newberry, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. I. E. Stroud.

Mr. and Mrs. Gray Dickert and children of Miami, Fla., are visiting Mr. and Mrs. I. E. Stroud.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Luquire and son of Greenville, S. C., were week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Craft.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Wright and children of Spartanburg, S. C., spent the week-end with Mrs. J. E. Hamm.

Miss Ione Ropp of Cross Hill, is spending a few days at Joanna Inn.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul McCauley of Easley, S. C., are spending the week with Mr. and Mrs. J. C. McCauley.

Mr. and Mrs. Toy Murphy and sons visited relatives in Sedalia, S. C., Sunday.

Miss Millie Cole spent the week-end in Clinton.

Miss Erleene Rickard of Batesburg spent the week-end with Miss Stella Beckam.

Peggy Wicker, little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Wicker, was carried Saturday to the Newberry Hospital for treatment. She has been quite ill, but latest reports say that she is doing nicely.

Mr. Marion Hair of Clinton is spending the week with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Hair.

Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Bullington of Spartanburg, S. C., spent the week-end with Rev. and Mrs. H. E. Bullington.

Mr. Harry Barrett, who played on the Goldville Ball Team this summer, has returned to his home in Athens, Ga.

Notes of Thanks

I wish to thank all my friends for their kindness to me while in the hospital and since coming home. Your thoughtfulness is greatly appreciated.

Mrs. Yancy Phillips.

We want to thank all those in Goldville who had any part in the generous pounding given us last week. It was indeed a help in a time of need.

Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Grogan

We wish to thank the many friends for their kindness to us during the sickness and death of our dear wife and mother. For the beautiful flowers and words of sympathy which has helped to soften our grief. May God bless each one is our prayer.

F. M. Craig & Children.

UNIONTOWN, ALA.

Dear Aunt Becky:

After an absence of several weeks am back again with a little bunch of news.

Our general manager, Mr. J. M. Corley, and Mr. W. Cook, superintendent of Sunset Mill, Selma, were down to see us recently; we are always glad to have them.

Our school students are all ready for a big year's work; all of the faculty members of last year are here again.

The Perry County 4-H Club Girls spent the week at Judson, Marion, Ala.; and all reported a wonderful time swimming, cooking and eating.

An Ideal Sunday School Class

We have one of the best Sunday schools in this whole country. Aunt Becky, tell me of a place the size of this where the superintendent of the mill teaches a Bible class every Sunday morning, with 100 men present, and that hundred men working for him? The teacher of this class is Mr. L. A. Funderburk, and his noble wife Mrs. L. A. Funderburk, is organist for this wonderful class, and the class is growing every day. No wonder we can say we have one of the best superintendents in the world. He meets his people with a smile and with encouraging words.

(I think this beats them all.—Aunt Becky.)

Mrs. Jessie Gibbs of Atlanta, Ga., a few weeks back, was the guest of her children, Mr. and Mrs. Autrey Funderburk.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Rhyne and daughter Vera, of Talladega, were the week-end guests of their brother and uncle, Mr. V. S. Yelverton.

Mr. Fred Inglett of Columbus, Ga., was the week-end guest of his brother and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Louie Inglett, and his aunt, Mrs. G. W. Miller.

Miss Louise Funderburk was the spend-the-night guest of Miss Josephine Nance.

Mr. Walter Phillips has returned to his school in Walker county where he has taught for two years, after spending his vacation with his mother, Mrs. Mittie Phillips.

Mr. Vonnie Yelverton of Demopolis, Ala., is visiting his brothers, Messrs. V. S., Leo and Era Yelverton.

Mrs. Spot Guthrie is very ill at this writing.

Mr. S. Givins who has been sick some time, is still very sick.

F. E. Russell, Jr., is very sick at King Memorial Hospital.

Little Josephine Nance spent the day with Mrs. Funderburk, came home and said she enjoyed the day very much.

Mrs. V. S. Yelverton entertained for her little son, Glyn, a great number of little boys and girls at a birthday party; Glyn has past six mile posts. All had a nice evening and Glyn received many nice gifts.

Hello "Blue Bird," don't fly away again. "Learning More," I enjoyed your letter so much.

Aunt Becky, come to see us.

BILLY JOE.

SHANNON, GA.

Southern Brighton Mills

Dear Aunt Becky:

We are still running four days a week, but hope to be on full time soon. We are turning out the best of work here and we feel like we will have lots of orders ere long. Everyone seems to be well satisfied and in good health and good spirits here in our little village.

We have been having some good rains here for the past week and it has helped our gardens and flowers.

Our churches are being well attended and all doing much good work for our community. We had a fine union revival here last week.

Aunt Becky, we read your story every week and find it very interesting.

Mr. Morrison and Mr. J. T. Kelley are spending this week in Chicago; we know they will have a very nice time.

Mr. R. B. Hunt will motor to Macon this week-end on a business trip; on his way back he will stop over at Union City, with relatives and friends. He always reports having a nice time when he goes to Union City.

Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Thornburg and children spent last week-end with relatives in Eastman.

Mrs. Nora Howell of Thomaston, spent last week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Marsh.

We are glad to have Mr. Robert (Bob) Wooten back with us after quite a stay in Arizona.

Patsy and Her Pals.

MARION, N. C.

Marion Mill News

Dear Aunt Becky:

And still they marry! Last Friday Mr. Cecil Vess and Miss Irene Lamb motored down to Spartanburg, S. C., and were united in the Holy bonds of matrimony. And on Saturday, Mr. Jack Curry of Gastonia, and Miss Bertie Clayton of East Marion got married. These are all highly respected young people and their many friends wish them a happy voyage on the matrimonial sea.

Mr. J. T. Laughlin overseer cloth room, Mr. W. A. Vess slasher foreman and some friends visited Spruce Pine, Little Switzerland and Burnsville, Saturday, September 13th.

Mr. Frank Kaylor visited his parents in the 'styx' last Sunday, and enjoyed a big birthday dinner with his daddy. I know Frank ate heartily, because he looked larger when he came back.

Mr. J. L. Sisk and wife visited their parents at Forest City the latter part of the week.

Mr. A. F. Callahan made a pleasure trip to Knoxville, Tenn., Monday, and returned later in the week.

The Methodist church of East

Marion is installing the most modern steam heating system, which will greatly add to the convenience and comfort of those that worship there. The pastor, Rev. J. H. Strickland is having different members of the church, use the book of Hebrews, and different subjects from that book for the mid-week prayer meeting services. Your correspondent attended service there last Thursday evening and heard an excellent talk by Mr. S. H. Pennington. Mr. Jno. M. Snoddy is to lead Thursday night.

Mr. Marian Parker has been elected superintendent of the Baptist Sunday school with Mr. Amos Seagle assistant.

Mr. Robert Gardin, an employee of Marion Mill has been off duty two weeks and is a patient at the Statesville Hospital, where he had an operation performed. His many friends trust he will soon be able to resume work again.

Good luck to Bulletin, Home Section and all.

HELPSOM:

GREENVILLE, S. C.

News of Judson Mill

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Abernathy and two children of Point Pleasant, N. J., are visiting Mr. C. D. Hendrix and family.

Mrs. P. C. Gaillard of Newberry is visiting her daughter, Mrs. J. E. Garvin.

Mrs. Frady has returned to her home at Laurens after spending some time with her daughter, Mrs. D. C. Jones.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Ward spent the week-end at Brevard, N. C.

Mr. Jonas Wilson and family have recently moved back to Judson, from Shelby, N. C.

Miss Eva Gardo visited friends at Chesnee, S. C., recently.

The village is showing a decided improvement since the painting began—and all the houses will soon be spick and span.

School has opened with an increased enrollment over 1929—and everyone is looking forward to a most successful school year.

The baseball season has just closed and all thoughts are turning to volley ball and basketball.

We are glad to see Rev. Cogsdill out again, even though he is on crutches, and wish for him a complete recovery.

Miss Louise Wright has been very ill for several weeks but is improving slowly now.

The Baptist W. M. U. met at the home of Mrs. D. C. Stancell last Tuesday night.

The Parker Peoples College will open again October 6th. 2,000 people are expected to enroll. Last year's experiment proved such a success a longer term is planned this year.

B. Mc.

FROM BALL ROOM TO WEAWE ROOM

By Ethel Thomas

"Yes, I think so," replied Theo icily, wondering what move to make next, and astonished beyond measure to find that DuBoise could lie so glibly. She was sure he had no friends among mill people, and confident that he would be ashamed for New York society to know that he contemplated making a call in a mill village. How she hated him at that moment! They walked out to a carriage, DuBoise following and politely helping them in, then standing with bared head as they were driven away, with devilish emotions in his breast. How lucky he had been! Beautiful Theo! At last he was sure that he might address her more boldly than in the past. She had never given him the least sign that she had tender thoughts of him, but now, she was in trouble; let his ready sympathy win her confidence—then all would be easy, he thought. Her husband was a brute from whom she could easily get a divorce—then all would be plain sailing—he, DuBoise, would marry her, and then, they would "live happily ever after," he concluded.

For several moments silence reigned in that carriage, each dreading to speak the first word, yet longing for the explanation that was bound to come. At last Theo could bear it no longer, and leaned toward her friend with lips white and drawn, her voice hoarse with misery:

"I do not wonder that you are thinking terrible things of me, dear Mrs. Evans, but I do sincerely assure you that I have not wilfully done wrong. If you knew all you would say that I am more sinned against than sinning. I am so glad I had already written you everything before this happened. You will believe me when you read the letter on the dresser for you. I have wronged you though, in that I did not tell you all about myself, before accepting your kind hospitality. Put me down at the first hotel we pass and tell me goodbye forever. I won't blame you—you've been better to me than I deserved, and I shall always remember you, and how you made me wish to be a better woman—to be like you." Ere she paused Mrs. Evans' arms were around her and she knew she was not forsaken.

"Put you down at a hotel? Indeed, I shall do no such thing. You are going straight home with me, meet that man bravely and dare him to follow you further—if that is what he is doing, and I confess it does seem so—but he has the appearance of a perfect gentleman, and surely you can stop him if you try. But what about your valise? You have a ticket for Chattanooga, and your valise has already been checked there?"

"Put me down at the first hotel, you dearest of all friends. I must catch that train if possible. If I fail, I shall go on the next. I don't feel worthy to accept your kind hospitality after this—after knowing that I have been followed by that scoundrel, who is the whole cause of all my troubles." Mrs. Evans tried to sooth and advise but to no avail. Theo was half wild:

Nobody's Business

By Gee McGee

WHAT WE ARE WEARING

My wife bought a pair of silk stockings the other day for only \$2.98. I certainly am glad that she ain't no centipede.

Quite a number of the younger set are permitting their calves to ramble about in the nude. Some of them wear sox that reach about 1 inch above their ankles, but most of them wear nothing but slippers, that is—on their feet ansoforth.

It's much cheaper to go barelegged and I have noticed that the girls who have no cucumber warts or veri-coarse veins or an excess of fuzz or extremely boney supports invariably perambulate up and down the streets hose-less.

But there are some stockings that look so much like very pretty skin, it is frequently necessary to walk up behind a girl and pinch her just south of the bend in her knee to find out whether she's got on something or nothing. Occasionally the seam seems to satisfy the curious cake-eaters.

Female styles change oftener than the moon. The up-to-date New York manufacturers are sending their latest creations south by air-plane, and even then the styles often change before the guy gets as far as Richmond with the "hot stuff."

Mrs. Bedlinski, a great Russian actress, walked down Broadway one day last week holding her right arm almost straight out (on account of a big boil under it,) and the next day—99 per cent of the social set on Riverside drive were parading about with their right arms extended, and they had no boils.

It looks like the long dress craze turned out to be a dud. Of course a few long dresses are being worn to teas and coffees and bridge parties and weddings, but there has not yet been any change to amount to anything among the masses, especially where pretty limbs (lower) are plentiful.

Men's styles have changed to some extent. Old men and even doctors and golf players are wearing striped (silk) BVDs, and their pajamas look very Jappy-neesy. But they have the same kind of britches and coats and shirts and collars, but their wrist watches are leaning to gunmetal.

GASTONIA, N. C.

Smyre Community Mother's Club Spends Vacation At Junaluska—Is Doing a Splendid Piece of Work

By G. R. Gillespie

A unique organization among the numerous community activities of Gaston mill villages has been discovered doing a magnificent work in the Smyre Manufacturing Company village, in the form of "A Mothers Club."

This club was organized seven years ago by Mrs. S. A. Lanier, director of social, religious and community work among the villagers and is composed of the mothers of children living in the

village. Only mothers are eligible to membership in this club that has for its ideals and objectives rest and relaxation from household duties and perpetual responsibility of caring for the children. They meet together for rest, diversion and to plan helpful community work.

The club promotes plays and the mothers take in sewing and washing, prepare banquets and do quilting in order to provide funds for community charity and their annual summer outing.

Chaperoned by Mrs. Lanier and Mrs. Marshall Dilling, twenty of these mothers chartered a bus last Tuesday and journeyed to Lake Junaluska for a week's outing. The outbound trip was made over scenic highway 10, with stops at many points of interest.

Their abode for the week was the boarding house of Mrs. R. C. Long, near Junaluska. From this point delightful voyages were made to the Smoky mountains and the parks of nature surrounding them. Nine of the mothers succeeded in making the trip with Mrs. Lanier, on foot to the peak of Eagles Nest mountain, a distance of seven miles.

Their cares and responsibilities were all left at home and they enjoyed every moment of the wonderful trip, the mountains and valleys ringing with the echos of their songs and rejoicings.

They returned Saturday to again take up their duties afresh and live over again and again the pleasant memories of their vacation.

The members of this unique club range in age from 22 to 50 years of age and many of them have formerly been identified with the girls club of this community.

Both clubs are just now busy raising funds with which to furnish the brand new community house that has just been completed. The girls club sacrificed their summer outing in order to furnish one of the rooms.

Ask the mothers and girls of the Smyre village whether or not they are contented, happy and satisfied.—Gastonia Gazette.

SIMPSONVILLE, S. C.

Dear Aunt Becky:

We are still on short time, and all you can hear is hard times. I have been thinking for the last few weeks that if we would quit talking hard times, and call on the Lord, and repent of our sins, and turn from our wicked ways, and do that which is good, leave so much of this world out of our lives and let our lives be such as the Lord would have them to be, that he will heal our sin-sick souls and heal our land, and the textile industry as well.

We have gone so far from God and so far in sin, that we have to have something to bring us back to our senses. We remember the children of Israel was in bondage one time, and because of their oppression, they did call on the Lord, and did he hear?, and on their journey to the land which they were going, they rebelled against God but when they would repent and turn away from their wicked ways, God would hear them, and come to their rescue.

Why can't we, as a people go to our God in prayer, and be in earnest and repent of our sins and turn away from them, not turn away from part of them, but turn loose of everything that is not in accordance with his will, and see if he will not hear us, and come to our rescue? He said in his word that any that come to him he would in no wise cast out. Why not take him at his word?

The pastor of the Second Baptist church has been carrying on a revival meeting the past

"Oh, you are so good to me—but please don't insist—I can't go home with you. I simply will not meet that man. You don't know him—I do, at least, and I am afraid of him," sobbed Theo almost incoherently.

"My dear, why are you so afraid of him? I don't understand. Why do you deem it necessary to 'outwit' the man, when all that is needed is for you to bravely show your colors, and let him know where you stand. He surely would not persecute you with his attentions if he knew they were so distasteful. Come with me, dear, and defy him if needs be. I will stand by you—I will not forsake you—only be brave and do right—" But Theo interrupted with a sharp cry:

"No, no. I don't want a word with him! My only safety is away from him—I must get entirely away. Didn't you feel his hypnotic influence, his great personal magnetism? He can make one like and confide in him even when their better judgment is thundering a mighty warning. I love you and thank you, but I dare not come with you."

"I am sorry now that I gave him our address—I don't know why I did it—but it seemed almost rude not to," glancing back. Then: "Oh, I believe he is following us! Glance through the curtains," in alarm.

"Oh, can it be possible?" cried Theo. "Yes, it is true—he feared to risk losing me—he is following us!" terribly frightened.

"Dear little coward, I wish I could give you some of my courage and spunk. I can't understand, but I will help you in your own way, if you will not listen to reason. There is a hotel just around a corner a few block from here. We might drive fast and get far enough ahead for you to jump out and dash into the hotel before he could turn the corner and see that we had stopped. Shall we try?"

"Yes, oh, yes! Help me a little longer I pray—bless your heart!"

"And will you write to me when you are settled—or before—and let me know if you have successfully eluded him?" asked Mrs. Eavsn, gently stroking the trembling fingers with her own firm white ones.

"I will, indeed I will; though when you read the letter on the dresser, you may never wish to hear from me," piteously.

"Mrs. Gray—Arlington, I am deeply interested in you and shall be more than grieved if you forget to write. God forbid that I should set myself up as your judge, or that I should condemn you. I don't know how you have been tried or how you have fought your battles with this sinful world. But this I do know—we are all sinners in the sight of God, and no one is worthy to judge his or her neighbor. I shall not judge you." Then she spoke to the driver:

"Drive fast as you possibly can from here to ——— Hotel," and they made a quick dash around the corner, paused for a moment in front of the hotel. Theo sprang out and ran hurriedly inside and the carriage dashed away, when the one in pursuit turned the corner.

"Now, drive slowly," commanded Mrs. Evans. And the driver pulled his horses down to a steady walk.

As Theo sprang from the carriage she had said: "If you have it to do, tell him I said I was going to Norfolk. The lie will be mine—not yours."

Mrs. Evans shook her head disapprovingly and sank back in her seat almost in tears over Theo's exasperating weakness. Yet since seeing and speaking with DuBoise she could understand how easily an unsuspecting and innocent girl might be influenced by him. He was unusually handsome, had a fine figure, which showed strength, and above all and through all there radiated from his presence a personal magnetism that was captivating and fascinating. His hair and eyes were black as midnight, and his face clean shaven. She had never met a more attractive man, though since being warned by Theo, felt that he was not a desirable acquaintance. She was only half sorry, though, to think that she would soon see him again—would soon have the chance to entertain him in her little front room, if he cared to stop awhile.

As her carriage turned into the street on which she lived, Mrs. Evans was relieved to see that the one following went straight on. DuBoise was evently satisfied that she had not tried to mislead him, and would now wait patiently till the hour to call.

It was just eight o'clock. Mrs. Evans had just finished reading Theo's pitiful confession, half offended because of the enclosed money. But old Mrs. Jones soothed her by saying that the child meant well, and they would accept the present in the spirit it was given, and be thankful that they had "entertained an angel unawares," and the old lady put the money away "for hard times." Over and over again Mrs. Evans read Theo's letter, keeping the contents sacredly to herself. Theo had not spared herself, but humbly admitted that she had been silly, though not wilfully sinful or a false wife; that if she could live the past two years over again, she would be more discreet; that she had unconsciously drifted into a too close intimacy with DuBoise and never dreamed of danger till the the night of "the ball." That "Jack" had said some terrible things and insulted her beyond pardon; that Gray was her own middle name, and her mother's maiden name; that she would never again claim the name of Arlington, and that she hoped never to see "Jack" again, for he despised her. The letter was long and full of soul anguish, and ended with a beautiful tribute of love to Mrs. Evans and "the dear little mother" and begged them to not be offended because of the enclosed token of her gratitude—that she was well able to afford it, etc. Theo made a clear breast of everything—she kept nothing back except that Jack had sent her flowers and a penitent note. Why should she lacerate her already bleeding heart by that painful recital?—they had come too late and could make no difference! She asked that her miserable tale of sorrow be kept sacredly secret, and that she might be kindly remembered and not harshly condemned.

Mrs. Evans had once mingled in high society herself, and felt that she knew just how matters stood between

week; it will go on till some time this week. So far he has six for baptism and two members restored to the Lord.

Aunt Becky, the story is just fine.

UNCLE FRED.

CORNELIUS, N. C.

Gem Yarn Mill

Dear Aunt Becky:

Our mill stood last week and your correspondent went to the country. Had a great time, rode mules, and on a wagon loaded with logs.

I ate so many watermelons I almost turned to one.

Gem Yarn Mill is starting more spindles. Who says it doesn't pay to wear cotton clothes?

Mr. Craig Triplett changed houses recently, and Mrs. Ingram has moved from private property to Gem Yarn Mill.

A fine baby boy arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Robie Sherrill, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Harris Sherrill and children have gone to South Carolina on a camping trip.

Maggie and Jiggs

Maggie and Jiggs went out to dine
And mingle with society;
But Maggie can't keep up with Jiggs
For he is very flighty.

She put a collar round his neck
And led him like a poodle,
And he promised to do anything she asked,
Why—he'd even sing Yankee Doodle!

When they reached the place, she took the chain
From round poor Jiggs' neck;
And said "now mingle with these folks,
But don't you make a break."

He was introduced to Lord Nogood,
And ordered to "watch his lordship."
"Do everything just like he does
And you won't make a false step."

She didn't know that Lord Nogood
Was nothing but a joker,
He slipped Jiggs out to Dinty Moore's
For a jolly game of poker.

There poor old Jiggs lost all his dough,
But lost it like a Top,
Then sportsman-like bet coat and pants
And then his shoes and socks.

When Maggie missed Jiggs from the room
She started on a run,
Declaring that when she caught him,
She'd fix the dirty bum.

She went around to Dinty Moore's
And walked right in the door;
The others fled but poor old Jiggs
Stood rooted to the floor.

Then Maggie raised a big arm chair
And banged it on his head,
And now he's getting a little rest
In a pretty white hospital bed.

GLADYS.

SELMA, ALA.

Sunset Village News

Dear Aunt Becky:

We are all very sorry that you lost your husband and you have our sincere sympathy in your

bereavement. We are glad your mother is able to be at your home and hope she is quite well now. (She is remarkably well.—Aunt Becky.)

It has been a long time since Blue Bird sent a letter to the Home Section and we hope that the office goat, if you have one, won't get this letter. (We have him muzzled!—Aunt Becky.)

Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Roberts were called away Friday, September 5th by the death of a daughter.

Mr. and Mrs. Jeffries are receiving congratulations upon the birth of a daughter.

Clyde Boyce, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Boyce, is recovering from a recent illness.

Mr. and Mrs. P. S. Booker and children, Evelyn and Stanley Velma, motored to Montgomery, Sunday, August 31st, to visit Mrs. Booker's uncle, Mr. Preston, who was ill. He died the following Monday.

Miss Lillian Miller, of Montgomery, was the week-end guest of her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Thornton, August 30th and 31st. Mr. and Mrs. Thurston and son, Dewey, motored to Montgomery, Sunday. Miss Miller returned to her home with them. Miss Grace Crider accompanied them on the trip.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Davis had as their guest, Sunday, September 14th, their brother.

Miss Grace Crider was the dinner guest of Mr. and Mrs. Joe Sims, of West Water avenue, Selma, Sunday, September 7th.

Mrs. Ella Buckelew and daughter, Miss Mamie Buckelew, of Range street, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Rogers, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. B. E. Gilmore, of Brent, Ala., were the guests of Mr. D. J. Crider and daughters Misses Mary and Grace Crider, the past week.

A number of people from our village attended the all-day singing at the Dallas County Court House, Sunday, September 14th. The choir of Clanton sang and others joined in the singing also. It was enjoyed by all who attended.

BLUE BIRD.

(Welcome back to our bird house! — Aunt Becky.)

HIGH POINT, N. C.

High Point Yarn Mills

Dear Aunt Becky:

Everything is going pretty good here. Not much news except some changes to make room for fifteen more cards.

We are running full time day and night and I hope we will be able to keep on running. Business looks better than it did sometime ago.

I think our ball club will come to a close pretty soon; just about three or four more games. We were rained out last Saturday. I think we will play Thomasville this week.

We regret to hear of the death of Mrs. Geo. Barber's baby the past week.

We still have W. L. Myers, overseer; Earl Kimbel, night boss; Mr. McKinnion, superintendent.

We are running every count in yarn from 10s to 30s CP and KP white and colored.

H. V. WEBSTER.

DISTURBING ELEMENT

A little girl came home from her first visit to Sunday school in a very happy mood.

"Oh, mamma," she said, "it was so lovely. A lady told us about a gentleman named Adam and a lady named Eve who lived in a lovely garden; and oh, they were so happy there till the servant came."—Wall Street Journal.

Theo and DuBoise. She understood how he had gradually and persistently sought to win the confidence of the unsuspecting Theo, and had made a wreck of her happiness. Oh, it was pitiful—it was awful! And such scoundrels were permitted to mingle with the best society and allowed entrance into homes where there were pure and innocent girls. Alas! alas! There were tears in her beautiful eyes and her heart trobbed painfully as she opened the door to DuBoise and allowed him to enter the little "front room." She still held the letter in her hand, and though her greeting was courteous the man felt as if a breeze from Iceland had struck him. He glanced around, thinking this a "queer parlor," and wondering why Theo was not present. Mrs. Evans did not ask him to be seated, and remained standing herself as she said:

"You will not care to be seated, I think when I tell you that my friend has gone," frigidly.

"Indeed?" in polite surprise. "Where to? Her departure was rather sudden was it not?" trying to hide his impatience.

"Oh, no, she intended all the time to leave me this evening."

"I don't understand. Why—she knew I was to call—," he stammered.

"And wished to avoid you," added Mrs. Evans, bowing slightly.

"But why should she wish to avoid one who is her friend?"

"Oh, I beg pardon—are you really her friend? Then I will tell you something. She says she is being hounded by a scoundrel who has caused her great trouble and whose attentions are odious and detestable," looking him squarely in the face, a faint smile about her lips.

"Merciful heavens!" apparently shocked. "What can you mean? Mrs. Arlington is a respected and very much admired friend of mine and if any one is persecuting her in such a manner—" Mrs. Evans threw out her hand in fine scorn as she interrupted with much spirit:

"There's no use trying to 'whip the devil around the stump,' for I know everything—you are the man! I know your kind, and will be pleased to bid you goodbye." DuBoise recoiled and flushed angrily, though he spoke calmly:

"Madam, I think you forget that you invited me here, and that common courtesy demands that you treat a guest kindly. I am a gentleman, and have never said one word to Mrs. Arlington unbecoming—"

"Oh, no, of course you haven't! Such a course would have opened her eyes to her danger. You have employed a crafty, subtle cunning, that she might not suspect your designs; now a web of damning circumstantial evidence is woven about her and the poor victim sees no hope except in flight. You have parted that woman and her husband—you have blighted her young life forever. Can you wonder that she despises you, now that she understands?" DuBoise grew white with mingled rage and disappointment, though he spoke calmly:

(To Be Continued)